This document gives pertinent information concerning reissuance of the VPDES Permit listed below. This permit is being processed as a Minor, Municipal permit. The discharge results from the operation of a 0.026 MGD wastewater treatment plant. This permit action consists of updating the proposed effluent limits to reflect the current Virginia WQS (effective January 6, 2011) and updating permit language as appropriate. The effluent limitations and special conditions contained in this permit will maintain the Water Quality Standards of 9VAC25-260 et seq.

1.	Facility Name and Mailing Address:	Salvation Army Camp Hap 2626 Pennsylvania Ave. N° Washington, DC 20037		4952 WWTP				
	Facility Location:	21457 Happyland Drive Richardsville, VA 22736	County:	Culpeper				
	Facility Contact Name:	Captain Timothy Delaney	Telephone Number:	202-756-2600				
	Facility E-mail Address:	Tim_Delaney@uss.salvatio	onarmy.org					
2.	Permit No.:	VA0074381	Expiration Date o previous permit:	f October 27, 2012				
	Other VPDES Permits associ	ated with this facility:	N/A					
	Other Permits associated with	this facility:	N/A					
	E2/E3/E4 Status:	N/A						
3.	Owner Name:	Salvation Army						
	Owner Contact/Title:	Colonel John R. Jones	Telephone Number:	202-756-2600				
	Owner E-mail Address:	John_Jones@uss.salvationarmy.org						
4.	Application Complete Date:	May 2, 2012						
	Permit Drafted By:	Joan C. Crowther	Date Drafted:	October 29, 2012				
	Draft Permit Reviewed By:	Alison Thompson	Date Reviewed:	November 1, 2012				
	WPM Review By:	Bryant Thomas	Date Reviewed:					
	Public Comment Period:	Start Date:	End Date:					
5.	Receiving Waters Informatio	n: See Attachment 1 for the I	Flow Frequency Determinati	on				
	Receiving Stream Name:	Hazel Run, UT	Stream Code:	XED				
	Drainage Area at Outfall:	0.51sq.mi.	River Mile:	0.37				
	Stream Basin:	Rappahannock River	Subbasin:	N/A				
	Section:	4	Stream Class:	III				
	Special Standards:	N/A	Waterbody ID:	VAN-E18R				
	7Q10 Low Flow:	0.0 MGD	7Q10 High Flow:	0.0 MGD				
	1Q10 Low Flow:	0.0 MGD	1Q10 High Flow:	0.0 MGD				
	30Q10 Low Flow:	0.0 MGD	30Q10 High Flow:	0.0 MGD				
	Harmonic Mean Flow:	0.0 MGD	30Q5 Flow:	0.0 MGD				
6.	Statutory or Regulatory Bas	is for Special Conditions and	Effluent Limitations:					
	✓ State Water Control	Law	✓ EPA Guide	elines				
	✓ Clean Water Act		✓ Water Qua	llity Standards				
	✓ VPDES Permit Regu	lation	Other					
	✓ EPA NPDES Regula	tion						

7.	Licer	Licensed Operator Requirements: Class III									
8.	Reliability Class: Class II										
9.	Perm	it Characterization:	:								
	$\checkmark$	Private		Effluent Limited		Possible Interstate Effect					
		Federal	<b>√</b>	Water Quality Limited		Compliance Schedule Required					
		State		Toxics Monitoring Program Required		Interim Limits in Permit					
		POTW		Pretreatment Program Required	***************************************	Interim Limits in Other Document					
	<b>√</b>	TMDL									

#### 10. Wastewater Sources and Treatment Description:

The facility is owned and operated by the Salvation Army and serves as a place for underprivileged children and adults to participate in recreational and leadership activities. The wastewater treatment plant (WWTP) serves the following buildings: six adult cabins, seven youth cabins, and one officer's cabin. All flows run by gravity to the plant with the exception of the officer's cabin, which requires a small pump station. This station has both a visual and audible alarm that signals high levels in the wet well and or problems with the pump. During the active camp season, June 15 through August 15, there are approximately 275 participants each week along with the camp staff. During the off season, the camp is used only periodically.

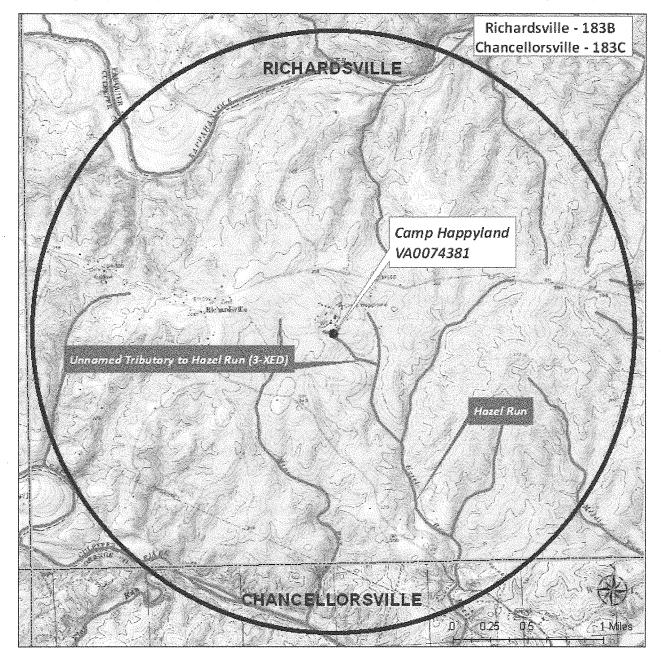
The most recent plant upgrade was in 1992 and consisted of screening, extended aeration (oxidation ditch), secondary clarification with scum removal, sludge digestion, tablet chlorination, tablet dechlorination, and post aeration. Digested sludge is hauled to the Remington STP (VA0076805) for final treatment and disposal by a contract hauler.

At the plant's headworks, there is a bar screen. Aerators are left on continuously in the oxidation ditch. The clarifier has an outer ring that collects scum as it enters the clarifier; periodically, the operator must flush out the ring and collect the scum in a collection box at the end of the ring. The collected scum is then pumped back to the oxidation ditch. This procedure is supposed to happen passively, but due to the low level maintained in the oxidation ditch, the operator must pump it manually. Clarifier solids are either sent back to the oxidation ditch or over to an aerated digester via a common pump. A separate blower powers the airlines in the digester.

Following clarification, the water flows through a Sanuril chlorination unit where calcium hypochlorite is added via a four tube tablet feeder. Flow then runs through a baffled contact chamber and then through another four-tube feeder loaded with sodium sulfite tablets for dechlorination. The flow is then aerated in the final chamber by passing over the weir where flow measurements are taken prior to discharge through Outfall 001 approximately 100 feet away.

See Attachment 2 for a facility schematic/diagram.

TABLE 1 – Outfall Description									
Outfall Number	Discharge Sources	Treatment	Design Flow(s)	Outfall Latitude and Longitude					
001	Domestic Wastewater	See Item 10 above.	0.026 MGD	38° 23' 50" N 77° 42' 44" W					



USGS Topographic Maps: Richardsville and Chancellorville (DEQ Nos. 183B; 183C, respectively)

#### 11. Sludge Treatment and Disposal Methods:

Sludge is aerobically digested in a holding tank, with a minimum reduction in volatile solids of 38 percent, prior to disposal. Sludge is pump and hauled by Butler and Eicher to the Remington WWTP (VA0076805) where further treatment is provided through aerobic digestion.

#### 12. DEQ Monitoring Station in Vicinity of Discharge

DEQ Ambie	TABLE 2 ent Water Quality Monitoring Station within 2 mile radius of Camp Happyland
DEQ AWQM	Description
3-HAE001.00	Ambient Monitoring Station located on Hazel River, approximately 2.5 miles downstream at Route 610 Bridge

#### 13. Material Storage:

	TABLE 3 - Material Storage	
Materials Description	Volume Stored	Spill/Stormwater Prevention Measures
Hydrated Lime	50 pounds	Stored in a covered plastic trash can near headworks for spill/overflow clean up.
Chlorine Tablets	2 buckets	Stored covered, inside the storage shed.
Dechlorination Tablets	2 buckets	Stored covered, inside the storage shed.

#### 14. Site Inspection:

Performed by Ms. Wilamena Harback on July 29, 2008. (See Attachment 3).

#### 15. Receiving Stream Water Quality and Water Quality Standards:

## a) Ambient Water Quality Data

The receiving stream is an unnamed tributary to Hazel Run (3-XED). There is no monitoring data for the receiving stream. The unnamed tributary to Hazel Run flows into Hazel Run.

The nearest downstream DEQ water quality monitoring station is Station 3-HAE001.00, located on Hazel Run approximately 2.5 rivermiles downstream from Outfall 001. The following is the water quality summary for this segment of Hazel Run, as taken from the Draft 2012 Integrated Report\*:

DEQ ambient water quality monitoring station 3-HAE001.00 is at the Route 610 Bridge. This station is located within Rappahannock River Basin's Section 4, and classified as a Class III water.

*E. coli* monitoring finds a bacterial impairment, resulting in an impaired classification for the recreation use. This impairment is nested within the downstream completed bacteria TMDL for the Rapidan River.

The aquatic life use is considered fully supporting. The wildlife and fish consumption uses were not assessed.

#### b) 303(d) Listed Stream Segments and Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)

mpairment li	nformation in th	e Draft 20.	12 Integrated R	leport*			
Waterbody Name	Impaired Use	Cause	Distance From Outfall	TMDL completed	WLA	Basis for WLA	TMDL Schedule
Hazel Run	Recreation	E. coli		No, but nested within the Rapidan	4.52E+10	Maximum Design Flow: <b>0.026 MGD</b>	
			2.5 miles	River Bacteria TMDL (12/05/2007)	cfu/year	E. coli Geometric Mean Criterion: 126 cfu/100mL	

<sup>\*</sup>The Draft 2012 Integrated Report (IR) has been through the public comment period and reviewed by EPA. The 2012 IR is currently being finalized and prepared for release.

The planning statement dated October 3, 2012 can be found in Attachment 4.

# c) Receiving Stream Water Quality Criteria

Part IX of 9VAC25-260(360-550) designates classes and special standards applicable to defined Virginia river basins and sections. The receiving stream Hazel Run, UT is located within Section 4 of the Rappahannock River Basin, and classified as a Class III water.

At all times, Class III waters must achieve a dissolved oxygen (D.O.) of 4.0 mg/L or greater, a daily average D.O. of 5.0 mg/L or greater, a temperature that does not exceed 32°C, and maintain a pH of 6.0-9.0 standard units (S.U.).

The Freshwater Water Quality Criteria / Wasteload Allocation Analysis that was established during the 2007 permit reissuance is being carried forward as part of this permit reissuance process. Therefore, the previously established 2007 90<sup>th</sup> percentile pH and temperature values are also carried forward as part of this reissuance process. The pH 90<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> percentile values were determined using the maximum pH values reported on the facility's DMRs from January 2004 to July 2007 (See Attachment 5). The temperature 90<sup>th</sup> percentile value of 26.5 °C was determined from effluent data collected during January 1999 to April 2002 (See Attachment 5). This analysis details water quality criteria applicable to the receiving stream and can be found in Attachment 6.

#### Ammonia:

The fresh water, aquatic life Water Quality Criteria for Ammonia is dependent on the instream temperature and pH. The 90<sup>th</sup> percentile temperature and pH values are used because they best represent the critical design conditions of the receiving stream. Because the 7Q10 and 1Q10 of the receiving stream are 0.0 MGD, effluent pH and temperature data may be used to establish the ammonia water quality standard.

#### Metals Criteria:

The Water Quality Criteria for some metals are dependent on the receiving stream's hardness (expressed as mg/L calcium carbonate). The 7Q10 of the receiving stream is zero and no ambient data is available, the effluent data for hardness can be used to determine the metals criteria. The hardness dependent metals criteria in Attachment 6 are based on average effluent value of 189 mg/L that was taken from the 2002 permit reissuance's effluent data collected: December 1999 – 143 mg/L; September 2000 – 237 mg/L and September 2001 – 186 mg/L.

<u>Bacteria Criteria</u>: The Virginia Water Quality Standards (9VAC25-260-170 B.) states sewage discharges shall be disinfected to achieve the following criteria:

E. coli bacteria per 100 ml of water shall not exceed a monthly geometric mean of 126 n/100 mls for a minimum of four weekly samples taken during any calendar month.

#### d) Receiving Stream Special Standards

The State Water Control Board's Water Quality Standards, River Basin Section Tables (9VAC25-260-360, 370 and 380) designates the river basins, sections, classes, and special standards for surface waters of the Commonwealth of Virginia. The receiving stream, Hazel Run, UT, is located within Section 4 of the Rappahannock River Basin. There are no special standards designated to this Water Quality Section.

#### e) Threatened or Endangered Species

The Virginia DGIF Fish and Wildlife Information System Database was searched on October 26, 2012, for records to determine if there are threatened or endangered species in the vicinity of the discharge. The state threatened green floater (*Lasmigona subviridis*) was identified within a 2 mile radius of the discharge. The limits proposed in this draft permit are protective of the Virginia Water Quality Standards and protect the threatened and endangered species found near the discharge. See Attachment 7 for the database search results.

#### 16. Antidegradation (9VAC25-260-30):

All state surface waters are provided one of three levels of antidegradation protection. For Tier 1 or existing use protection, existing uses of the water body and the water quality to protect these uses must be maintained. Tier 2 water bodies have water quality that is better than the water quality standards. Significant lowering of the water quality of Tier 2 waters is not allowed without an evaluation of the economic and social impacts. Tier 3 water bodies are exceptional waters and are so designated by regulatory amendment. The antidegradation policy prohibits new or expanded discharges into exceptional waters.

The receiving stream has been classified as Tier 1 based on an evaluation of 7Q10 and 1Q10 MGD being 0.0 MGD. Permit limits proposed have been established by determining wasteload allocations which will result in attaining and/or maintaining all water quality criteria which apply to the receiving stream, including narrative criteria. These wasteload allocations will provide for the protection and maintenance of all existing uses.

#### 17. Effluent Screening, Wasteload Allocation, and Effluent Limitation Development:

To determine water quality-based effluent limitations for a discharge, the suitability of data must first be determined. Data is suitable for analysis if one or more representative data points is equal to or above the quantification level ("QL") and the data represent the exact pollutant being evaluated.

Next, the appropriate Water Quality Standards (WQS) are determined for the pollutants in the effluent. Then, the Wasteload Allocations (WLA) are calculated. In this case since the critical flows 7Q10 and 1Q10 have been determined to be zero, the WLA's are equal to the WQS. The WLA values are then compared with available effluent data to determine the need for effluent limitations. Effluent limitations are needed if the 97th percentile of the daily effluent concentration values is greater than the acute wasteload allocation or if the 97th percentile of the four-day average effluent concentration values is greater than the chronic wasteload allocation. Effluent limitations are based on the most limiting WLA, the required sampling frequency, and statistical characteristics of the effluent data.

#### a) Effluent Screening:

Effluent data obtained from DMRs for the period of June 2006 through August 2012 was reviewed and determined to be suitable for evaluation and the following exceedances of the established limitations were noted:

Total Suspended Solids: December 2009, June 2010 and November 2011

TKN: June 2010.

The following pollutants require a wasteload allocation analysis: Ammonia as N and Total Residual Chlorine.

#### b) Mixing Zones and Wasteload Allocations (WLAs):

Wasteload allocations (WLAs) are calculated for those parameters in the effluent with the reasonable potential to cause an exceedance of water quality criteria. The basic calculation for establishing a WLA is the steady state complete mix equation:

$$WLA = \frac{C_o \left[ Q_e + (f)(Q_s) \right] - \left[ (C_s)(f)(Q_s) \right]}{Q_e}$$

$$Where: WLA = Wasteload allocation$$

$$C_o = In\text{-stream water quality criteria}$$

$$Q_e = Design flow$$

$$Q_s = Critical receiving stream flow$$

$$(1Q10 \text{ for acute aquatic life criteria; } 7Q10 \text{ for chronic aquatic life criteria; } 30Q10 \text{ for ammonia criteria; harmonic mean for carcinogen-human health criteria; and } 30Q5 \text{ for non-carcinogen human health criteria}}$$

$$f = Decimal \text{ fraction of critical flow}$$

C<sub>s</sub> = Mean background concentration of parameter in the receiving stream.

The water segment receiving the discharge via Outfall 001 is considered to have a 7Q10 and 1Q10 of 0.0 MGD. As such, there is no mixing zone and the WLA is equal to the  $C_o$ .

#### c) Effluent Limitations Toxic Pollutants, Outfall 001 -

9VAC25-31-220.D. requires limits be imposed where a discharge has a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an in-stream excursion of water quality criteria. Those parameters with WLAs that are near effluent concentrations are evaluated for limits.

The VPDES Permit Regulation at 9VAC25-31-230.D requires that monthly and weekly average limitations be imposed for continuous discharges from POTWs and monthly average and daily maximum limitations be imposed for all other continuous non-POTW discharges.

#### 1) Ammonia as N/TKN:

During the 1997 permit reissuance process, staff evaluated ammonia effluent data that had been collected during the previous permit cycle (1/94 through 6/97). The pH and temperature 90<sup>th</sup> percentile values were 8.3 SU and 25°C, respectively. This data analysis shown that to maintain ammonia water quality standards a 0.7 mg/L monthly average and daily maximum concentration limits would be required. At that time, staff decided to impose 3.0 mg/L TKN monthly average and daily maximum limit instead of the 0.7 mg/L ammonia limit. It was assumed that at a TKN of 3.0 mg/L any remaining nitrogen is in the form of refractory organic compounds that will not be oxidized and that essentially all ammonia has been removed and the ammonia water quality standard will be maintained.

Also during the 1997 permit reissuance process, staff decided to impose a 3.0 mg/L TKN daily maximum limit instead of the normal calculated maximum limit of 1.5 times the monthly average limit. If the 4.5 mg/L TKN daily maximum limitation was used, there would be a potential for the ammonia standard to be violated because the 1.5 mg/L above the 3.0 mg/L TKN could be entirely in the form of ammonia.

Please see Attachment 8 that included the data used to calculate the original ammonia effluent limitations in 1997.

# 2) Total Residual Chlorine:

Chlorine is used for disinfection and is potentially in the discharge. Staff calculated WLAs for TRC using current critical flows and the mixing allowance. In accordance with current DEQ guidance, staff used a default data point of 0.2 mg/L and the calculated WLAs to derive limits. A monthly average of 0.008 mg/L and a weekly average limit of 0.01 mg/L are proposed for this discharge (see Attachment 9).

#### 3) Metals/Organics:

No metals or organics data were available for review; therefore, no effluent limits are proposed.

# d) Effluent Limitations and Monitoring, Outfall 001 – Conventional and Non-Conventional Pollutants

No changes to dissolved oxygen (D.O.), biochemical oxygen demand-5 day (BOD<sub>5</sub>), total suspended solids (TSS), total kjeldahl nitrogen (TKN), Total Residual Chlorine, and pH limitations are proposed.

Dissolved Oxygen, and BOD<sub>5</sub> limitations are based on the stream modeling conducted in July1987 and are set to meet the water quality criteria for D.O. in the receiving stream. See Attachment 10.

It is staff's practice to equate the Total Suspended Solids limits with the BOD<sub>5</sub> limits. TSS limits are established to equal BOD<sub>5</sub> limits since the two pollutants are closely related in terms of treatment of domestic sewage.

pH limitations are set at the water quality criteria.

This facility has an allocation in the approved Bacteria TMDL for the Rapidan River. The discharge is mainly during the period of June 15 through August 15. It is staff's best professional judgment that *E. coli* monitoring be conducted 1 per week during July of each year to demonstrate compliance with the Water Quality Standards and the wasteload allocation in the approved TMDL.

# e) <u>Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Summary.</u>

The effluent limitations are presented in the following table. Limits were established for Flow, BOD<sub>5</sub>, Total Suspended Solids, TKN, pH, Dissolved Oxygen, and Total Residual Chlorine.

The limit for Total Suspended Solids is based on Best Professional Judgement.

The mass loading (kg/d) for monthly and weekly averages were calculated by multiplying the concentration values (mg/L), with the flow values (in MGD) and a conversion factor of 3.785.

Sample Type and Frequency are in accordance with the recommendations in the VPDES Permit Manual (Revised January 27, 2010).

The VPDES Permit Regulation at 9VAC25-31-30 and 40 CFR Part 133 require that the facility achieve at least 85% removal for BOD<sub>5</sub> and TSS (or 65% for equivalent to secondary). The limits in this permit are water-quality-based effluent limits and result in greater than 85% removal.

#### 18. Antibacksliding:

All limits in this permit are at least as stringent as those previously established. Backsliding does not apply to this reissuance.

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## 19. Effluent Limitations/Monitoring Requirements:

Design flow is 0.026 MGD.

Effective Dates: During the period beginning with the permit's effective date and lasting until the expiration date. All effluent samples shall be collected at the end of the post aeration tank unless otherwise specified in the following table.

PARAMETER	BASIS FOR	, <b>D</b>	MONITORING REQUIREMENTS					
	LIMITS	Monthly Average	Weekly Average	Minimum	Maximum	Frequency	Sample Type	
Flow (MGD)	NA	NL	NA	NA	NL	1/D	Estimate	
pH	3	NA	NA	6.0 S.U.	9.0 S.U.	1/D	Grab	
BOD <sub>5</sub>	3,5	30 mg/L 3.0 kg/day	45 mg/L 4.4 kg/day	NA	NA	1/M	Grab	
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	2	30 mg/L 3.0 kg/day	45 mg/L 4.4 kg/day	NA	NA	1/M	Grab	
E. coli (Geometric Mean) <sup>(a) (b)</sup>	3,6	126 n/100mls	NA	NA	NA	1/YR <sup>(b)</sup>	Grab	
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	3	NA	NA	5.0 mg/L	NA	1/D	Grab	
Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN)		3.0 mg/L 0.30 kg/day	kg/day 3.0 mg/L 0.30 kg/day		NA	1/M	Grab	
Total Residual Chlorine (after contact tank)	2, 3, 4	NA	NA	1.0 mg/L	NA	1/D	Grab	
Total Residual Chlorine (after dechlorination)	3	0.008 mg/L	0.010 mg/L	NA	NA	1/D	Grab	
The basis for the limitations of	odes are:	MGD = Million gallo	1/D =	1/D = Once every day.				
<ol> <li>Federal Effluent Requirement</li> </ol>	ents	NA = Not applicab	1/W =	1/W = Once every week.				
2. Best Professional Judgeme	nt	NL = No limit; monitor and report.			1/M =	1/M = Once every month.		
3. Water Quality Standards		S.U. = Standard units.			1/YR =	1/YR = Once per week during July		
<ol> <li>DEQ Disinfection Guidance</li> </ol>	e		each year.					

<sup>5.</sup> Stream Model- Attachment 10

Grab = An individual sample collected over a period of time not to exceed 15-minutes.

Estimate = Reported flow is to be based on the technical evaluation of the sources contributing to the discharge.

#### 20. Other Permit Requirements:

a) Part I.B. of the permit contains additional chlorine monitoring requirements, quantification levels and compliance reporting instructions.

These additional chlorine requirements are necessary per the Sewage Collection and Treatment Regulations at 9VAC25-70 and by the Water Quality Standards at 9VAC25-260-170. A minimum chlorine residual must be maintained at the exit of the chlorine contact tank to assure adequate disinfection. No more that 10% of the monthly test results for TRC at the exit of the chlorine contact tank shall be <1.0 mg/L with any TRC <0.6 mg/L considered a system failure. Monitoring at numerous STPs has concluded that a TRC residual of 1.0 mg/L is an adequate indicator of compliance with the *E. coli* criteria. *E. coli* limits are defined in this section as well as monitoring requirements to take effect should an alternate means of disinfection be used.

9VAC25-31-190.L.4.c. requires an arithmetic mean for measurement averaging and 9VAC25-31-220.D requires limits be imposed where a discharge has a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an in-stream excursion of water quality criteria. Specific analytical methodologies for toxics are listed in this permit section as well as quantification levels (QLs) necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable permit limitations or for use in future evaluations to determine if the pollutant has reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a violation. Required averaging methodologies are also specified.

#### 21. Other Special Conditions:

a) <u>95% Capacity Reopener.</u> The VPDES Permit Regulation at 9VAC25-31-200.B.4 requires all POTWs and PVOTWs develop and submit a plan of action to DEQ when the monthly average influent flow to their sewage treatment plant reaches 95% or more of the design capacity authorized in the permit for each month

<sup>(</sup>a) Samples shall be collected between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M.

<sup>(</sup>b) The permittee shall sample and submit *E. coli* results at the frequency of once every week during July each year. A total of 4 weekly samples shall be used to calculate the geometric mean.

of any three consecutive month period. The facility is a PVOTW.

- b) O&M Manual Requirement. Required by Code of Virginia §62.1-44.19; Sewage Collection and Treatment Regulations, 9VAC25-790; VPDES Permit Regulation, 9VAC25-31-190.E. The permittee shall maintain a current Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Manual. The permittee shall operate the treatment works in accordance with the O&M Manual and shall make the O&M Manual available to Department personnel for review upon request. Any changes in the practices and procedures followed by the permittee shall be documented in the O&M Manual within 90 days of the effective date of the changes. Non-compliance with the O&M Manual shall be deemed a violation of the permit.
- c) <u>CTC, CTO Requirement.</u> The Code of Virginia § 62.1-44.19; Sewage Collection and Treatment Regulations, 9VAC25-790 requires that all treatment works treating wastewater obtain a Certificate to Construct prior to commencing construction and to obtain a Certificate to Operate prior to commencing operation of the treatment works.
- d) <u>Licensed Operator Requirement.</u> The Code of Virginia at §54.1-2300 et seq. and the VPDES Permit Regulation at 9VAC25-31-200 C, and Rules and Regulations for Waterworks and Wastewater Works Operators (18VAC160-20-10 et seq.) requires licensure of operators. This facility requires a Class III operator.
- e) Reliability Class. The Sewage Collection and Treatment Regulations at 9VAC25-790 require sewage treatment works to achieve a certain level of reliability in order to protect water quality and public health consequences in the event of component or system failure. Reliability means a measure of the ability of the treatment works to perform its designated function without failure or interruption of service. The facility is required to meet a Reliability Class of II.
- f) <u>Sludge Reopener</u>. The VPDES Permit Regulation at 9VAC25-31-220.C. requires all permits issued to treatment works treating domestic sewage (including sludge-only facilities) include a reopener clause allowing incorporation of any applicable standard for sewage sludge use or disposal promulgated under Section 405(d) of the CWA. The facility includes a sewage treatment works.
- g) <u>Sludge Use and Disposal.</u> The VPDES Permit Regulation at 9VAC25-31-100.P; 220.B.2., and 420 through 720, and 40 CFR Part 503 require all treatment works treating domestic sewage to submit information on their sludge use and disposal practices and to meet specified standards for sludge use and disposal. The facility includes a treatment works treating domestic sewage.
- h) <u>TMDL Reopener:</u> This special condition is to allow the permit to reopened if necessary to bring it in compliance with any applicable TMDL that may be developed and approved for the receiving stream.

<u>Permit Section Part II.</u> Part II of the permit contains standard conditions that appear in all VPDES Permits. In general, these standard conditions address the responsibilities of the permittee, reporting requirements, testing procedures and records retention.

# 22. Changes to the Permit from the Previously Issued Permit:

- a) Special Conditions: None
- b) Monitoring and Effluent Limitations:1) E. coli monitoring is included based on the approved TMDL for the watershed.

#### 23. Variances/Alternate Limits or Conditions:

There are no variances/alternate limits or conditions contained in this permit.

#### 24. Public Notice Information:

First Public Notice Date:

Second Public Notice Date:

Public Notice Information is required by 9VAC25-31-280 B. All pertinent information is on file and may be inspected, and copied by contacting the: DEQ Northern Regional Office, 13901 Crown Court, Woodbridge, VA 22193, Telephone No. (703) 583-3925, joan.crowther@deq.virginia.gov. See Attachment 11 for a copy of the public notice document.

Persons may comment in writing or by email to the DEQ on the proposed permit action, and may request a public hearing, during the comment period. Comments shall include the name, address, and telephone number of the writer and of all persons represented by the commenter/requester, and shall contain a complete, concise statement of the factual basis for comments. Only those comments received within this period will be considered. The DEQ may decide to hold a public hearing, including another comment period, if public response is significant and there are substantial, disputed issues relevant to the permit. Requests for public hearings shall state 1) the reason why a hearing is requested; 2) a brief, informal statement regarding the nature and extent of the interest of the requester or of those represented by the requester, including how and to what extent such interest would be directly and adversely affected by the permit; and 3) specific references, where possible, to terms and conditions of the permit with suggested revisions. Following the comment period, the Board will make a determination regarding the proposed permit action. This determination will become effective, unless the DEQ grants a public hearing. Due notice of any public hearing will be given. The public may request an electronic copy of the draft permit and fact sheet or review the draft permit and application at the DEQ Northern Regional Office by appointment.

#### 25. Additional Comments:

Previous Board Action(s): None

Staff Comments: None

Public Comment: State "No comments were received during the public notice." or "Comments received during the public notice are provided in the attached Response to Comments." Include significant VDH, DGIF, DCR and EPA comments in the Response to Comments.

EPA Checklist: The checklist can be found in Attachment 12.

# VA0074318 Camp Happyland Wastewater Treatment Plant Fact Sheet Attachments

Attachment	Description
1	Flow Frequency Determination Memo dated March 21, 2002 and May 2, 1997
2	Facility Schematic/Diagram
3	Site Inspection by DEQ Compliance Staff on July 29, 2008
4	DEQ Planning Statement dated October 3, 2012
5	2007 Permit Reissuance pH and Temperature Data
6	2007 Freshwater Water Quality Criteria/Wasteload Allocated Analysis dated October 25, 2012
7	DGIF Threatened and Endangered Species Database Search dated October 26, 2012
8	1997 Ammonia Analysis and Calculations
9	Total Residual Chlorine Analysis August 28, 2007
10	Stream Model dated July 1987
11	Public Notice
12	EPA Checklist dated October 26, 2012

#### é

# Ellinghaus, Matthew

From:

Herman, Paul

Sent:

Thursday, March 21, 2002 1:22 PM

To: Subject: Ellinghaus, Matthew

Camp Happyland WWTP

#### Matt.

Back in October, Nazie Walker sent in a flow frequency request form for the Camp Happyland WWTP. She attached a note to the form stating that she was leaving DEQ and this facility was being turned over to you.

I have reviewed the request. As there have been no changes to the location of the discharge point and no additional flow data has been collected at this site, please continue to use the flow frequencies provided for the discharge point and perennial point as presented in my May 2, 1997, memo to James Engbert concerning this facility.

If you have any questions or require additional information, please let me know.

#### Paul

Paul E. Herman, P.E. Surface Water Investigations Dept. of Environmental Quality (804) 698-4464

#### MRMORANDUM

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY - WATER DIVISION

Water Quality Assessments and Planning
629 E. Main Street P.O. Box 10009 Richmond, Virginia 23240

SUBJECT: Flow Frequency Determination

Camp Happyland - #VA0074381

TO:

James Engbert, NRO

FROM:

Paul E. Herman, P.E., WQAP

DATE:

May 2, 1997

COPIES: Ron Gregory, Charles Martin, File

RECEIVED

Northern VA. Region Dept. of Env. Quality

The Camp Happyland discharges to an unnamed tributary to the Hazel Run near Richardsville, VA. Stream flow frequencies are required at this site by the permit writer for the purpose of calculating effluent limitations for the VPDES permit.

At the discharge point, the receiving stream is depicted as a dry ravine on the USGS Richardsville Quadrangle topographic map. The flow frequencies for dry ravines are 0.0 cfs for the 1Q10, 7Q10, 30Q5, high flow 1Q10, high flow 7Q10, and harmonic mean. Flow frequencies have been determined for the first perennial reach downstream of the discharge point which occurs at the Hazel Run.

The USGS conducted several flow measurements on the Black Walnut Run from 1981 to 1984. The measurements were made near the mouth at Burr Hill, VA. The measurements made by the USGS were correlated with the same day daily mean values from three continuous record gages; one on the Po River near Spotsylvania, VA #01673800, the second on the Contrary Creek near Mineral, VA #01670300, and the third on the Hazel River at Rixeyville, VA #01663500. For each reference gage, the measurements and daily mean values were plotted by the USGS on a logarithmic graph and a best fit line was drawn through the data points. The required flow frequencies from each reference gage were plotted on the regression line and the associated flow frequencies at the measurement site were determined from the graph. The flow frequencies for the measurement site were determined by taking an average of the values determined from each of the three plots.

The flow frequencies at the discharge point were determined by using the values at the measurement site and adjusting them by proportional drainage areas. The data for the reference gages, the measurement site and the discharge point are presented below:

# Po River near Spotsylvania, VA (#01673800):

Drainage Area =  $77.4 \text{ mi}^2$ 

1Q10 = 0.12 cfs High Flow 1Q10 = 5.8 cfs

7010 = 0.17 cfs High Flow 7010 = 8.6 cfs

30Q5 = 0.74 cfs HM = 4.2 cfs

#### Contrary Creek near Mineral, VA (\$01670300):

### Hazel River at Rixeyville, VA (#01663500):

#### Black Walnut Run at mouth at Burr Hill, VA (#01667848):

#### Hazel Run at perennial point:

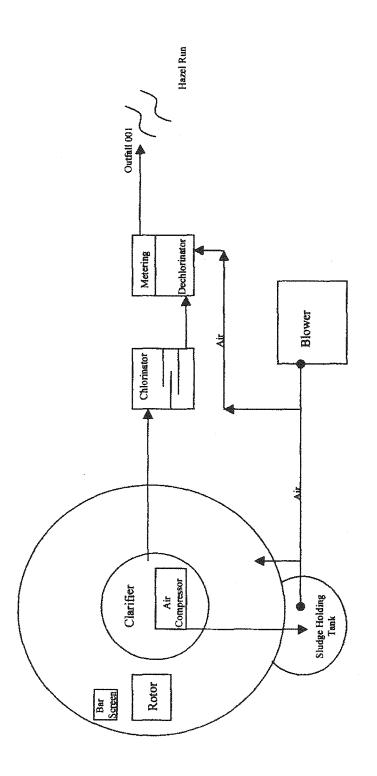
Drainage Area =  $0.31 \text{ mi}^2$  1010 = 0.0010 cfs High Flow 1010 = 0.033 cfs 7010 = 0.0013 cfs High Flow 7010 = 0.046 cfs3005 = 0.007 cfs HM = 0.049 cfs

The high flow months are January through April.

This analysis assumes there are no significant discharges, withdrawals or springs influencing the flow in the Hazel Run upstream of the perennial point.

If there are any questions concerning this analysis, please let me know.

# Camp Happyland



Note: Not Drawn to Scale



# COMMONWEALTH of VIRGINIA

Preston Bryant Secretary of Natural Resources DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY

NORTHERN REGIONAL OFFICE

13901 Crown Court, Woodbridge, Virginia 22193

(703) 583-3800 Fax (703) 583-3801

www.deq.virginia.gov

David K. Paylor Director

Thomas A. Faha Regional Director

August 22, 2008

Major Algerome Newsome Salvation Army 2626 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW Washington D.C., 20037

Re: Camp Happyland STP Inspections, Permit VA0074381

Dear Major Newsome:

Enclosed are copies of the technical and laboratory inspection reports generated from observations made while performing a Facility Technical Inspection at the Camp Happyland – Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) on July 29, 2008. The compliance staff would like to thank Ms. Rebecca Johnsen for her time and assistance during the inspection.

Summaries for both the technical and laboratory inspections are enclosed. The facility had **No Deficiencies** for the laboratory inspection. Please note the requirements and recommendations addressed in the technical summary. Please submit in writing a progress report to this office by **September 22, 2008** for the items addressed in the summary. Your response may be sent either via the US Postal Service or electronically, via E-mail. If you chose to send your response electronically, we recommend sending it as an <u>Acrobat PDF or in a Word-compatible</u>, write-protected format. Additional inspections may be conducted to confirm the facility is addressing the problems found and is in compliance with permit requirements.

If you have any questions or comments concerning this report, please feel free to contact me at the Northern Regional Office at (703) 583-3909 or by E-mail at wgharback@deq.virginia.gov.

Sincerely,

Wilamena Harback

Environmental Specialist II

Wilamma Harback

cc:

Permits / DMR File Compliance Manager Compliance Auditor Compliance Inspector OWCP – (SGStell) EPA Copy ESS Ltd. – Rebecca Johnson

# Summary of conditions from last inspection (August 30, 2002)

Problem identified	Corrected	Not Corrected	
<ol> <li>The facility needs to investigate ways to fine-tune their operations as the camp/plant goes from off-season to full-season status. (The facility had been experiencing a number of Total Kjeldahl Nitrogen (TKN) discharge permit violations.</li> </ol>	[X]	[ ]	

# **Summary of conditions for current inspection**

#### **Recommendations for action:**

- The facility should evaluate the sub-surface aeration to verify that there are no clogged diffusers.
- The facility should evaluate the rising solids in the clarifier.

# DEQ WATER FACILITY INSPECTION REPORT PREFACE

				REFAC	I			
VPDES/State Certific	cation No.	(RE) Issua	Issuance Date		Amendment Date		Expiration Date	
VA007438	1	10/2	8/07	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			10/27/12	
Faci	lity Name				Address		Telephone Nu	ımber
Camp	Happyland				7 Happyland Drive ordsville, VA 22736		540-399-1	197
Owr	ner Name				Address		Telephone Nu	mber
Salva	tion Army		262	26 Pen Wash	nsylvania Avenue, N ington D.C., 20037	IW	202-756-2	607
Respon	sible Official				Title		Telephone Nu	ımber
Major Alge	rome Newsom	ie	E	Divisio	nal Youth Secretary		202-756-2	607
Respons	ible Operator			Operat	or Cert. Class/number		Telephone Nu	ımber
Mr. La	arry Myers			Class	II / 1910 002543		540-825-6	660
			TYPE O	F FACI	LITY:			
	DOMESTIC					INDUSTR	[AL	
Federal		Major	-		Major		Primary	
Non-federal	Х	Minor	х		Minor		Secondary	
INFLU	ERISTICS:	DESIGN:						
		Flow			0.026MGD			
		Population Serve			Variable			
		Connections Se	erved <b>Camp</b>					
	EFFLUE	NT LIMITS: UI	nits in r	mg/L ເ	unless otherwise spo	ecified.		
Parameter	Min.	Avg.	Ma	х.	Parameter	Min.	Avg.	Max.
Flow (MGD)		0.03			TKN		3.0	3.0
pH (S.U.)	6.0		9.	0	Cl <sub>2</sub> (Total Ct)	1.0		
BOD <sub>5</sub>		30	4	5	Cl2 Inst Res Max		0.008	0.010
TSS		30	4!	5	Cl2 Inst Res Max (Tech)	1.0		
DO	5.0				Inst Cl2 Tech Min	0.6		
Receiving Stream		eam		Un-named Trib Hazel Ru				
		Basin			Rappahannoc			
		ischarge Point	(LAT)		38° 23' 52	" N		
	Di	scharge Point (	LONG)	***************************************	77° 42' 46'	' W		

2. Does this facility discharge to a stream segment on the 303(d) list? If yes, please fill out Table A.

No.

3. Are there any downstream 303(d) listed impairments that are relevant to this discharge? If yes, please fill out Table B.

Table B. Information on Downstream 303(d) Impairments and TMDLs

Waterbody Name	Impaired Use	Cause	Distance From Outfall	TMDL completed	WLA	Basis for WLA	TMDL Schedule				
Impairment Information in the Draft 2012 Integrated Report*											
Hazel Run	Recreation	E. coli	2.5 miles	No, but nested within the Rapidan River Bacteria TMDL (12/05/2007)	4.52E+10 cfu/year	Maximum Design Flow: 0.026 MGD  E. coli Geometric Mean Criterion: 126 cfu/100mL					

4. Is there monitoring or other conditions that Planning/Assessment needs in the permit?

There is a completed downstream TMDL for the aquatic life use impairment for the Chesapeake Bay. However, the Bay TMDL and the WLAs contained within the TMDL are not addressed in this planning statement.

5. Fact Sheet Requirements – Please provide information regarding any drinking water intakes located within a 5 mile radius of the discharge point.

There is a drinking water intake on the Rapidan River that is located within a 5 mile radius of this facility; however, the intake is located upstream from where Hazel Run enters the Rapidan River.

6. See map below.

# Crowther, Joan (DEQ)

From:

Conaway, Katie (DEQ)

Sent:

Wednesday, October 03, 2012 2:39 PM

To:

Crowther, Joan (DEQ)

Cc:

Thomas, Bryant (DEQ); Carlson, Jennifer (DEQ)

Subject:

Planning Statement for Camp Happyland

Attachments:

Permit Planning Statement for Camp Happyland - VA0074381.docx

Hi Joan,

Attached is the permit planning statement for Camp Happyland. I haven't done one of these in a while, so let me know if I missed anything.

Thanks,

Katie

Katie Conaway
Virginia Department of Environmental Quality
13901 Crown Court
Woodbridge, VA 22193
703-583-3804
Katie.Conaway@deq.virginia.gov
www.deq.virginia.gov

REV 5/00

# DEQ WATER FACILITY INSPECTION REPORT PART 1

Inspection date: July 29, 2008				Date	Date form completed: August			8
Inspection by:	Wilamena	Harback		Inspe	Inspection agency: DEQ NRO			
Time spent:	26 hrs			Anno	unced: Y	es		
Reviewed by:	Ed Stuart	08/22/20	800	Sche	duled: Y	es		
Present at inspection:	Ms. Rebeco	ca Johnsen	– ESS Lt	d.				
TYPE OF FACILITY:	Domestic			Indu	strial			
[ ] Federal [ <b>X</b> ] Nonfederal	[ ] Major [ <b>X</b> ] Minor				Major Minor		rimary econdary	
Type of inspection:								
[ X ] Routine [ ] Compliance/Assista [ ] Reinspection			Date of last inspection: August 30, 2002 Agency: DEQ NRO					
Population served: app	rox.	Varies		Conn	ections s	erved: approx	. Camp	
Last month average: Flow: $0.006$ BOD <sub>5</sub> <ql< td=""><td>(Effluent) Mon MGD pH: mg/L DO</td><td></td><td>y 2008 7.1 9.7</td><td>S.U. mg/L</td><td>TSS: TKN:</td><td>1.0 <ql< td=""><td>mg/L mg/L</td><td></td></ql<></td></ql<>	(Effluent) Mon MGD pH: mg/L DO		y 2008 7.1 9.7	S.U. mg/L	TSS: TKN:	1.0 <ql< td=""><td>mg/L mg/L</td><td></td></ql<>	mg/L mg/L	
Quarter average: Flow: <b>0.006</b> BOD <sub>5</sub> <b><ql< b=""></ql<></b>	(Effluent) Mai MGD pH: mg/L DO	;	2008 7.3 10.2	S.U. mg/L	TSS: TKN:	1.2 0.7	mg/L mg/L	
DATA VERIFIED IN PRE	FACE		[ ]	Updated	[ <b>X</b> ]	No changes		
Has there been any nev	w construction?		[ ]	Yes		[ <b>X</b> ] No		
If yes, were plans and	specifications ap	oproved?	[ ]	Yes		[ ] No	[ ] NA	
DEQ approval date:	NA							

# (A) PLANT OPERATION AND MAINTENANCE

1.	Class and number of licensed operators:	I	II <u>2</u> III	IV Traine	ee ,
2.	Hours per day plant is manned:	~ 2 h	our/day		
3.	Describe adequacy of staffing.		[ ] Good	[X] Average	[ ] Poor
4.	Does the plant have an established program for	trainin	g personnel?	[ <b>X</b> ] Yes	[ ] No
5.	Describe the adequacy of the training program.		[ <b>X</b> ] Good	[ ] Average	[ ] Poor
6.	Are preventive maintenance tasks scheduled?		[ <b>X</b> ]Yes	[ ]No	
7.	Describe the adequacy of maintenance.		[ ] Good	[X] Average	[ ] Poor*
8.	Does the plant experience any organic/hydraulic If yes, identify cause and impact on plant:	: overlo	ading? [ ] Yes	[ <b>X</b> ] No	
9.	Any bypassing since last inspection?		[ ] Yes	[ <b>X</b> ] No	
10.	Is the standby electric generator operational?		[ ] Yes	[ ] No*	[ <b>X</b> ] NA
11.	Is the STP alarm system operational?		[ ] Yes	[ ] No*	[ <b>X</b> ] NA
12.	How often is the standby generator exercised? Power Transfer Switch? Alarm System?	NA			
13.	When was the cross connection control device la	ast test	ed on the potable	e water service?	[ <b>X</b> ] NA
14.	Is sludge being disposed in accordance with the	approv	ved sludge dispos [ <b>X</b> ] Yes	sal plan? [ ] No	[ ] NA
15.	Is septage received by the facility? Is septage loading controlled? Are records maintained?		[ ] Yes [ ] Yes [ ] Yes	[ <b>X</b> ] No [ ] No [ ] No	[ <b>X</b> ] NA [ <b>X</b> ] NA
16.	Overall appearance of facility:		[ <b>X</b> ] Good	[ ] Average	[ ] Poor

Comments:

14. Liquid sludge is hauled by a septic hauler to the Remington WWTP (VA0076805) for disposal (every two-four months).

# (B) PLANT RECORDS

1.	Which of the following records does the plant m Operational Logs for each unit process Instrument maintenance and calibration Mechanical equipment maintenance Industrial waste contribution (Municipal Facilities)	[ <b>X</b> ] Yes			] No ] No ] No ] No	[ ] NA [ ] NA [ ] NA [ <b>X</b> ] NA
2.	What does the operational log contain? [ X ] Visual observations [ X ] Laboratory results [ X ] Control calculations	[ X ] Flow meas [ X ] Process ad [ ] Other (spec	justments			
Cor	mments:					
3.	What do the mechanical equipment records con [ ] As built plans and specs [ X ] Manufacturers instructions [ X ] Lubrication schedules	tain? [ ] Spare parts [ ] Equipment/ [ ] Other (spec	parts suppliers			
Cor	mments:					
4.	What do the industrial waste contribution record [ ] Waste characteristics [ ] Impact on plant	ds contain? (Mur [ ] Locations a [ ] Other (spec	nd discharge typ	oes		
Cor	mments: <b>NA</b>					
5.	Which of the following records are kept at the p [ X ] Equipment maintenance records [ ] Industrial contributor records [ X ] Sampling and testing records		al Log			
6.	. Records not normally available to plant personnel and their location? <b>None</b>					
7.	Were the records reviewed during the inspectio	n?	[ <b>X</b> ] Yes	[	] No	
8.	Are the records adequate and the O & M Manua	al current?	[ <b>X</b> ] Yes		] No	
9.	Are the records maintained for the required 3-y	ear time period?	[ <b>X</b> ] Yes	Ε	] No	

Comments:

8) Original O&M was dated December 12, 1997. An O&M update was hand delivered to DEQ staff during the inspection. The facility had recently installed a new effluent flow meter (ISCO Model 3010 Ultrasonic Flowmeter) and Chart Recorder (Honeywell DR4300, 10" Circular Chart Recorder) in June 2008.

(C) S	AMPLING	
1.	Do sampling locations appear to be capable of providing representative samples?	[ <b>X</b> ] Yes [ ] No*
2	Do sample types correspond to those required by the VPDES permit?	[X]Yes []No*
3	Do sampling frequencies correspond to those required by the VPDES permit?	[ <b>X</b> ] Yes [ ] No*
4	Are composite samples collected in proportion to flow?	[ ] Yes [ ] No* [ <b>X</b> ]NA
5	Are composite samples refrigerated during collection?	[ ] Yes [ ] No* [ <b>X</b> ]NA
6	Does plant maintain required records of sampling?	[ <b>X</b> ]Yes [ ]No*
7	Does plant run operational control tests?	[ <b>X</b> ]Yes [ ]No
	Comments:	
(D) T	ESTING	
1	Who performs the testing? [X] Plant [] Central Lab [X] Comme Name:  Camp Happyland – pH, DO and Chlorine  ESS Ltd. – TKN, TSS, and BOD <sub>5</sub>	rcial Lab
If pla	nt performs any testing, complete 2-4.	
2	What method is used for chlorine analysis? HACH DPD Pocket Colorimeter	er en
3	Does plant appear to have sufficient equipment to perform required tests?	[ <b>X</b> ] Yes [ ] No*
4	Does testing equipment appear to be clean and/or operable?	[ <b>X</b> ] Yes [ ] No*
	Comments:	
(E) F	OR INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES WITH TECHNOLOGY BASED LIMITS ONLY	
1	Is the production process as described in the permit application? (If no, describe of [ ] Yes [ ] No [ X ] NA	changes in comments)
2	Do products and production rates correspond as provided in the permit application [ ] Yes [ ] No [ X ] NA	n? (If no, list differences)
3	Has the State been notified of the changes and their impact on plant effluent? Da	ite:
C	omments:	

#### **Wastewater Treatment Description:**

The facility is owned and operated by the Salvation Army and serves as a place for underprivileged children and adults to participate in recreational and leadership activities. The sewage treatment plant (STP) serves the following buildings: six adult cabins, seven youth cabins, one officer's cabin, and one large kitchen. (The kitchen has one large manual grease trap that is periodically cleaned out to prevent any grease from going to the STP.) All flows run by gravity to the plant with the exception of the officer's cabin, which requires a small pump station. This station has both a visual and audible alarm that signals high levels in the wet well and or problems with the pump. During the active camp season, June 15 through August 15, there are approximately 275 participants each week along with the camp staff. During the off season, the camp is used only periodically.

The most recent plant upgrade was in 1992 and consisted of screening, extended aeration (oxidation ditch), secondary clarification with scum removal, sludge digestion, tablet chlorination, tablet dechlorination, and post aeration. Digested sludge is hauled to the Remington WWTP for final treatment and disposal by a contract hauler.

At the headworks of the plant, there is a bar screen. Aerators are left on continuously in the oxidation ditch. The clarifier has an outer ring that collects scum as it enters the clarifier; periodically, the operator must flush out the ring and collect the scum in a collection box at the end of the ring. The collected scum is then pumped back to the oxidation ditch. This procedure is supposed to happen passively, but due to the low level maintained in the oxidation ditch, the operator must pump it manually. Clarifier solids are either sent back to the oxidation ditch or over to an aerated digester via a common pump. A separate blower powers the airlines in the digester.

Following clarification, the water flows through a Sanuril chlorination unit where calcium hypochlorite is added via a four tube tablet feeder. Flow then runs through a baffled contact chamber and then through another four-tube feeder loaded with sodium sulfite tablets for dechlorination. The flow is then aerated in the final chamber by passing over the weir where flow measurements are taken prior to discharge through Outfall 001 approximately 100 feet away.

#### Sludge Treatment and Disposal Methods:

Sludge is aerobically digested in a holding tank, with a minimum reduction in volatile solids of 38 percent, prior to disposal. Sludge is pump and hauled by Butler and Eicher to the Remington WWTP (VA0076805) where further treatment is provided through aerobic digestion.

#### Material Storage:

Material Storage					
Materials Description	Volume Stored	Spill/Stormwater Prevention Measures			
Hydrated Lime	50 pounds	Stored in a covered plastic trash can near headworks for spill/overflow clean up.			
Chlorine Tablets	2 buckets	Stored covered , inside the storage shed.			
Dechlorination Tablets	2 buckets	Stored covered, inside the storage shed.			

# **UNIT PROCESS:** Screening/Comminution

1.	Number of Units:	Manuai:	<u> </u>	Mechanical:	U
	Number in operation:	Manual:	<u>4</u>	Mechanical:	0
2.	Bypass channel provided: Bypass channel in use:		[ ] Yes [ ] Yes		[ <b>X</b> ] NA
3.	Area adequately ventilated:		[ <b>X</b> ] Yes	[ ] No*	
4.	Alarm system for equipment fai	lure or overloads:	[ ] Yes	[ <b>X</b> ] No*	
5,	Proper flow distribution between units:		[ ] Yes	[ ] No	[ <b>X</b> ] NA
6.	How often are units checked ar	nd cleaned?	~1 time p	er day	
7.	Cycle of operation:	Continuous			
8.	Volume of screenings removed:	~ 1 5-gallon but (disposed of via		-	
9.	General condition:	[ <b>X</b> ] Good	[ ] Fair	[ ] Poor	
Cal	mmonts.				

# **UNIT PROCESS: Activated Sludge Aeration**

1.	Number of units:	1		In operation:	1	
2.	Mode of operation:	Continuous	Aeration (Oxid	ation Ditch wil	th One Bru	ısh)
3.	Proper flow distribution between	n units:	[ ] Yes	[ ] No*	[ <b>X</b> ] NA	
4.	Foam control operational:		[ ] Yes	[ ] No*	[ <b>X</b> ] NA	
5.	Scum control operational:		[ ] Yes	[ ] No*	[ <b>X</b> ] NA	
6.	Evidence of following problems: a. dead spots b. excessive foam c. poor aeration d. excessive aeration e. excessive scum f. aeration equipment malfund g. other (identify in comments	tion	[ ] Yes* [ ] Yes* [ ] Yes* [ ] Yes* [ ] Yes* [ ] Yes*	[ <b>X</b> ] No		
7.		available): 07/0 0 mg/L 0 mg/L	08/2008			
8.	Return/waste sludge: a. Return Rate: b. Waste Rate: c. Frequency of Wasting:	~ 200 gal/da Daily (May –	•			
9.	Aeration system control:	[ ] Time Clock	< [ ] Manual	[X] Continuou	ıs [	] Other (explain)
10.	Effluent control devices working	properly (oxida	ation ditch):	[ <b>X</b> ] Yes	[ ] No*	[ ] NA
11.	General condition:	[X]Good	[ ] Fair	[ ] Poor		
Co	mments:					

- The facility has a small single ring oxidation ditch with one surface (brush) aerator and several subsurface aerators with diffusers. There was one area just after the surface aerator that had vigorous agitation close to a sub-surface aerator. The operations staff stated this is an extra aerator that is slated to be taken off-line and checked due to the vigorous aeration.
- If needed, lime is available to add for alkalinity and/or pH control.

#### **UNIT PROCESS: Sedimentation**

		[ ] Primary	[ X ] Secondary	[ ] Tertiary			
1.	Number of units:	1	:	In operation:	1		
2.	Proper flow distribution between	n units:		[ ] Yes	[ ] No*	[ <b>X</b> ]	NA
3.	Signs of short circuiting and/or	overloads:		[ ] Yes	[ <b>X</b> ] No		
4.	Effluent weirs level: Clean:			[ <b>X</b> ] Yes [ <b>X</b> ] Yes	[ ] No* [ ] No*		
5.	Scum collection system working	properly:		[ <b>X</b> ] Yes	[ ] No*	[ ]	NA
6.	Sludge collection system working	g properly:		[ <b>X</b> ] Yes	[ ] No*		
7.	Influent, effluent baffle systems	working proper	ly:	[ <b>X</b> ] Yes	[ ] No*		
8.	Chemical addition: Chemicals:			[ ] Yes	[ <b>X</b> ] No		
9.	Effluent characteristics:	Clear					
10.	General condition:			[ ] Good	[X] Fair	[ ] F	Poor

- Comments:
- There were some rising solids in the clarifier, but the effluent was still clear.
- 6) Sludge is collected and transferred to the Aerobic Digester via an Airlift by blower system. The current system has a setpoint of 75% of the influent flow.

# **UNIT PROCESS:** Aerobic Digestion

1.	Number of units:	1		In operation:	1
2.	Type of sludge treated		[ ] Primary	[X]WAS	[ ] Other
3.	Frequency of sludge application t	to digestors:	Daily with v	vasting	
4.	Supernatant return rate:	Not Measured	l		
5.	pH adjustment provided: Utilized:		[ ] Yes [ ] Yes	[ <b>X</b> ] No [ ] No	[ <b>X</b> ] NA
6.	Tank contents well-mixed and rel	latively free of o	dors:	[ <b>X</b> ] Yes	[ ] No*
7.	If diffused aeration is used, do di	iffusers require f [ ] Yes	requent cleaning	ງ? []ΝΑ	
8.	Location of supernatant return:		[ ] Head	[ ] Primary	[ X ] Other: Oxidation Ditch
9.	Process control testing: a. reduction of volatile solids b. pH c. alkalinity d. dissolved oxygen		[ ] Yes [ ] Yes [ ] Yes [ ] Yes	[ X ] No [ X ] No [ X ] No [ X ] No	
10	). Foaming problem present:		[ ] Yes*	[ <b>X</b> ] No	
11	Signs of short-circuiting or over	rloads:	[ ] Yes*	[ <b>X</b> ] No	
12	. General condition:		[ <b>X</b> ] Good	[ ] Fair	[ ] Poor

Comments:

• The facility typically removes solids from the digester 2-4 times per year.

# **UNIT PROCESS: Chlorination**

2. No. of evaporators:  0	1	No. of chlorinators:	1	In operation:	1
<ul> <li>4. Proper flow distribution between units: [] Yes [] No* [X] NA</li> <li>5. How is chlorine introduced into the wastewater? [] Perforated diffusers [] Injector with single entry point [X] Other Tablet Feeder (4 Tubes potential but currently only using two tubes)</li> <li>6. Chlorine residual in basin effluent: The facility was not discharging at the time of inspection.</li> <li>7. Applied chlorine dosage: Two Tubes filled. ~ 4-5 Tablets per day</li> <li>8. Contact basins adequately baffled: [X] Yes [] No*</li> <li>9. Adequate ventilation: a. cylinder storage area b. equipment room [X] Yes [] No*</li> </ul>	2.	No. of evaporators:	0	In operation:	0
<ul> <li>5. How is chlorine introduced into the wastewater? <ul> <li>[ ] Perforated diffusers</li> <li>[ ] Injector with single entry point</li> <li>[ X ] Other Tablet Feeder (4 Tubes potential but currently only using two tubes)</li> </ul> </li> <li>6. Chlorine residual in basin effluent: The facility was not discharging at the time of inspection. <ul> <li>7. Applied chlorine dosage: Two Tubes filled. ~ 4-5 Tablets per day</li> </ul> </li> <li>8. Contact basins adequately baffled: [X] Yes [] No*</li> <li>9. Adequate ventilation: <ul> <li>a. cylinder storage area</li> <li>b. equipment room</li> <li>[ X ] Yes [] No*</li> </ul> </li> <li>[ X ] Yes [] No*</li> </ul>	3.	No. of chlorine contact tanks:	1	In operation:	1
<ul> <li>[ ] Perforated diffusers</li> <li>[ ] Injector with single entry point</li> <li>[ X ] Other Tablet Feeder (4 Tubes potential but currently only using two tubes)</li> <li>6. Chlorine residual in basin effluent: The facility was not discharging at the time of inspection.</li> <li>7. Applied chlorine dosage: Two Tubes filled. ~ 4-5 Tablets per day</li> <li>8. Contact basins adequately baffled: [X] Yes [] No*</li> <li>9. Adequate ventilation: <ul> <li>a. cylinder storage area</li> <li>b. equipment room</li> <li>[X] Yes [] No*</li> </ul> </li> <li>[X] Yes [] No*</li> </ul>	4.	Proper flow distribution between units:		[ ] Yes [ ] No*	[ <b>X</b> ] NA
7. Applied chlorine dosage: Two Tubes filled. ~ 4-5 Tablets per day  8. Contact basins adequately baffled: [X] Yes [] No*  9. Adequate ventilation: a. cylinder storage area b. equipment room [X] Yes [] No*	5.	<ul><li>[ ] Perforated diffusers</li><li>[ ] Injector with single entry point</li></ul>		irrently only using tw	o tubes)
8. Contact basins adequately baffled:  9. Adequate ventilation: a. cylinder storage area b. equipment room  [X]Yes []No*  [X]Yes []No*	6.	Chlorine residual in basin effluent:	The facility v	was not discharging a	t the time of inspection.
9. Adequate ventilation: a. cylinder storage area b. equipment room  [X] Yes [] No*  [X] Yes [] No*	7.	Applied chlorine dosage:	Two Tubes f	illed. ~ 4-5 Tablets pe	er day
a. cylinder storage area [X] Yes [] No* b. equipment room [X] Yes [] No*	8.	Contact basins adequately baffled:		[ <b>X</b> ] Yes [] No*	
10. Proper safety precautions used: [X] Yes [] No*	9.	a. cylinder storage area			
	10.	Proper safety precautions used:		[ <b>X</b> ] Yes [ ] No*	
11. General condition: [X] Good [] Fair [] Poor	11.	General condition:		[X]Good[]Fair	[ ] Poor

Comments:

# **UNIT PROCESS: Dechlorination**

1.	Chemical used:	[ ] Sulfur Diox	ide			X ] Bisulfite	[ ] Other
2.	No. of sulfonators:	0	In opera	ation:		0	
3.	No. of evaporators:	0	In opera	ation:		0	
4.	No. of chemical feeders:	1	In opera	ation:		1	
5.	No. of contact tanks:	0	In opera	ation:		0	
6.	Proper flow distribution between	n units:	[ ] Yes	;	[	] No*	[ <b>X</b> ] NA
7.	How is chemical introduced into [ ] Perforated diffusers [ ] Injector with single entry po [ X ] Other – Tablet Feeder (4)	oint		currenti	у	only using t	wo tubes)
8.	Control system operational: a. residual analyzers: b. system adjusted:		[ ] Yes [ ] Yes [ ] Aut	5	į į	] No* <b>X</b> ] No* <b>X</b> ] Manual	[X]NA []NA []Other:
9.	Applied dechlorination dose:		Two	tubes f	A DESCRIPTION OF THE PERSON OF	ed. ~ 4-5 Ta	blets per day
10.	Chlorine residual in basin effluer	nt:	The fac	ility wa	S I	not discharg	ing at the time of inspection
11.	Contact basins adequately baffle	ed:	[ <b>X</b> ] Ye	es		] No*	[ ] NA
a.	Adequate ventilation: cylinder storage area: equipment room:		[ ] Yes		[	] No* ] No*	[ X ] NA [ X ] NA
13.	Proper safety precautions used:		[ <b>X</b> ] Ye	es	[	] No*	
14.	General condition:		[ <b>X</b> ] Go	ood	1	] Fair	[ ] Poor
Cor	mments:						

#### **UNIT PROCESS: Flow Measurement**

	[ ] Influent [	] Intermediate	[X] Effluent
1.	Type measuring device: ISCO 3010	Ultrasonic Flowm	eter
2.	Present reading: 7.085 gpm		
3.	Bypass channel: Metered:	[ ] Yes [ ] Yes	[ <b>X</b> ] No [ <b>X</b> ] No
4.	Return flows discharged upstream from mete Identify:	r: [ ] Yes	[ <b>X</b> ] No
5.	Device operating properly:	[ <b>X</b> ] Yes	[ ] No*
6.	Date of last calibration: <b>06/30/20</b>	008	
7.	Evidence of following problems:		
	<ul><li>a. obstructions</li><li>b. grease</li></ul>	[ ] Yes* [ ] Yes*	[ <b>X</b> ] No [ <b>X</b> ] No
8.	General condition:	[ <b>X</b> ] Good	[ ] Fair [ ] Poor

#### Comments:

 Original O&M was dated December 12, 1997. An O&M update was hand delivered to DEQ staff during the inspection. The facility had recently installed a new effluent flow meter (ISCO Model 3010 Ultrasonic Flowmeter) and Chart Recorder (Honeywell DR4300, 10" Circular Chart Recorder) in June 2008.

# **UNIT PROCESS: Post Aeration**

1.	Number of units: 1	In	operation:		1	
2.	Proper flow distribution between units:	[	] Yes	[	] No*	[ <b>X</b> ] NA
3.	Evidence of following problems: a. dead spots b. excessive foam c. poor aeration d. mechanical equipment failure		] Yes* ] Yes* ] Yes* ] Yes*			[ ] NA
4.	How is the aerator controlled?	[	] Time clock		] Manual	[X] Continuous [] Other* [] NA
5.	What is the current operating schedule?	j	Continuous			
6.	Step weirs level:	[	] Yes	[	] No	[ <b>X</b> ] NA
7.	Effluent D.O. level:	T	ne facility w	as	not discharg	ing at the time of inspection.
8.	General condition:	[ ]	<b>X</b> ] Good	[	] Fair	[ ] Poor
Cor	mments:					

# **UNIT PROCESS: Effluent/Plant Outfall**

Type Outfall	[X] Shore bas	sed	[ ] Submerged	
Type if shore based:	[ ] Wingwall		[ ] Headwall	[X] Rip Rap [] Direct Pipe
Flapper valve:	[ ] Yes	[ <b>X</b> ] No	[ ] NA	
Erosion of bank:	[ ] Yes	[ <b>X</b> ] No	[ ] NA	
Effluent plume visible?	[ ] Yes*	[ <b>X</b> ] No		
5. Condition of outfall and supporting structures:		[X]Good	[ ] Fair [ ] Poor*	
<ul><li>a. oil sheen</li><li>b. grease</li><li>c. sludge bar</li><li>d. turbid effluent</li><li>e. visible foam</li></ul>	[ ] Yes* [ ] Yes* [ ] Yes* [ ] Yes* [ ] Yes*	[ X ] No [ X ] No [ X ] No [ X ] No		
	Condition of outfall and s Final effluent, evidence of a. oil sheen b. grease c. sludge bar d. turbid effluent	Type if shore based: [ ] Wingwall  Flapper valve: [ ] Yes  Erosion of bank: [ ] Yes  Effluent plume visible? [ ] Yes*  Condition of outfall and supporting struct  Final effluent, evidence of following proba. oil sheen [ ] Yes*  b. grease [ ] Yes*  c. sludge bar [ ] Yes* d. turbid effluent [ ] Yes* e. visible foam [ ] Yes*	Type if shore based: [ ] Wingwall  Flapper valve: [ ] Yes [ X ] No  Erosion of bank: [ ] Yes [ X ] No  Effluent plume visible? [ ] Yes* [ X ] No  Condition of outfall and supporting structures:  Final effluent, evidence of following problems: a. oil sheen [ ] Yes* [ X ] No b. grease [ ] Yes* [ X ] No c. sludge bar [ ] Yes* [ X ] No d. turbid effluent [ ] Yes* [ X ] No e. visible foam [ ] Yes* [ X ] No	Type if shore based: [ ] Wingwall [ ] Headwall  Flapper valve: [ ] Yes [ X ] No [ ] NA  Erosion of bank: [ ] Yes [ X ] No [ ] NA  Effluent plume visible? [ ] Yes* [ X ] No  Condition of outfall and supporting structures: [ X ] Good  Final effluent, evidence of following problems: a. oil sheen [ ] Yes* [ X ] No b. grease [ ] Yes* [ X ] No c. sludge bar [ ] Yes* [ X ] No d. turbid effluent [ ] Yes* [ X ] No e. visible foam [ ] Yes* [ X ] No

Comments:

# LABORATORY INSPECTION REPORT SUMMARY

FACILITY NAME: Camp Happyland	FACILITY NO: VA0074381	INSPECTION DATE: July 29, 2008				
( ) Deficiencies						
LABORATORY RECORDS						
The Laboratory Records section had <b>No Deficiencies</b> noted during the inspection.						
GENERAL SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS						
The General Sampling and Analysis section had <b>No Deficiencies</b> noted during the inspection.						
LABORATORY EQUIPMENT						
The Laboratory Equipment section had <b>No Deficiencies</b> noted during the inspection.						
INDIVIDUAL PARAMETERS						
рН						
The analysis for the parameter of pH had <b>No Deficiencies</b> noted during the inspection.						
DO						
The analysis for the parameter of Dissolved Oxygen (DO) had <b>No Deficiencies</b> noted during the inspection.						
TRC						
The analysis for the parameter of Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) had <b>No Deficiencies</b> noted during the inspection.						
COMMENTS						
The facility staff should check the DEQ website at http://www.deq.virginia.gov/vpdes/checklist.html and download the most recent inspection check sheets to keep up to date with changes in minimum laboratory requirements.						

# DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY - WATER DIVISION LABORATORY INSPECTION REPORT 10/01

1	TY NO: 74381	INSPECTION DATE: July 29, 2008	PREVIOUS INSPECTAGE August 30, 200		PREVIOUS EV No Defic		ON:	TIME SPENT: 8 hours
			FACILITY CLASS:		CILITY TYPE:	lelicles	a a a a a	NNOUNCED
	Camp H	S OF FACILITY: appyland STP appyland Drive	( ) MAJOR		) MUNICIPAL		INS	PECTION?  YES  NO
MODEL STATES	Richards	ville, VA 22736	(X) MINOR () SMALL	()	INDUSTRIAL FEDERAL		INS	SCHEDULED PECTION? YES
			( ) VPA/NDC		COMMERCIAL L		()	NO
INSPE	CTOR(S):	Wilamena Harback	REVIEWERS: Ed Stuart 08/22/	2008	PRESENT AT Rebecca John			
						DEFIC		
		LABORATO	RY EVALUATION			Yes	5	No
LABOR	ATORY R	ECORDS						Х
GENER	AL SAMP	LING & ANALYSIS						X
LABOR	ATORY E	QUIPMENT						X
DISSO	LVED OX	YGEN ANALYSIS PROC	EDURES					X
pH AN	ALYSIS P	ROCEDURES					***************************************	Х
TOTAL	RESIDU	AL CHLORINE ANALYS	IS PROCEDURES					Х
					<del></del>			
				<del> </del>		<del> </del>		
						-		1-44-2-14-11-1
		All s	LITY ASSURANCE/Q	IAITTV	CONTROL			
Y/N	OHALT	TY ASSURANCE METHO			CONTROL	FREC	JIIEN	CV
Υ Υ	<del> </del>	CATE SAMPLES	TRC & pH			Each		
<u>'</u>		SAMPLES						***************************************
Y	<b> </b>	ARD SAMPLES	TRC & pH			Daily		
N		SAMPLES			<del></del>	,		
Υ		E BLANKS	TRC			Each	Run	
N	OTHER			·····				
N	EPA-DI	MR QA DATA?	RATING: (	) No D	Peficiency ( ) De	ficiency	( X )	NA NA
N	QC SAN	1PLES PROVIDED?	RATING: (	) No D	eficiency ( ) De	ficiency	( X )	NA NA

					FACIL	.ITY #: <b>V</b> #	007438	31
LABO	RATORY RECORDS SECTION							
LABOR	ATORY RECORDS INCLUDE THE FO	OLLOWI	NG:					
Х	SAMPLING DATE	Х	ANALYSIS DATE		CONT MO	NITORING	CHART	,
Х	SAMPLING TIME	X	ANALYSIS TIME	х	INSTRUM	ENT CALIE	BRATION	
Х	SAMPLE LOCATION	X	TEST METHOD	X	INSTRUM	ENT MAIN	TENANC	E
		<u> </u>	<b>l</b>		CERTIFIC	ATE OF A	NALYSIS	
WRITT	EN INSTRUCTIONS INCLUDE THE	FOLLOV	VING:		Carrier Control			
Х	SAMPLING SCHEDULES	Х	CALCULATIONS	X	ANALYSIS	PROCEDU	JRES	
						YES	NO	N/A
DO AL	L ANALYSTS INITIAL THEIR WORK	(?				Х		
DO BE	NCH SHEETS INCLUDE ALL INFOR	MATION	NECESSARY TO DETERMINE	RESULT	TS?	Х		
IS THE	DMR COMPLETE AND CORRECT?	MONTH	(S) REVIEWED: May 2008			Х		
ARE A	LL MONITORING VALUES REQUIRE	D BY TH	HE PERMIT REPORTED?			Х		
GENE	RAL SAMPLING AND ANALYSIS	S SECTI	ON					
						YES	NO	N/A
ARE S	AMPLE LOCATION(S) ACCORDING	TO PERI	MIT REQUIREMENTS?			Х		
ARE S	AMPLE COLLECTION PROCEDURES	APPRO	PRIATE?			Х		
IS SAN	MPLE EQUIPMENT CONDITION ADE	QUATE	?			Х		
IS FLC	OW MEASUREMENT ACCORDING TO	) PERMI	T REQUIREMENTS?			Х		
ARE C	OMPOSITE SAMPLES REPRESENTA	TIVE OF	FLOW?					Х
ARE S	AMPLE HOLDING TIMES AND PRES	ERVATI	ON ADEQUATE?			Х		
ADEQ	ALYSIS IS PERFORMED AT ANOTHI UATE? LIST PARAMETERS AND NA td. (TKN, TSS & BOD <sub>5</sub> ) – Culpe	ME & A	DDRESS OF LAB:	DURES		X		
	RATORY EQUIPMENT SECTION							
						YES	NO	N/A
IS LAE	BORATORY EQUIPMENT IN PROPER	R OPERA	TING RANGE?			Х		
ARE A	NNUAL THERMOMETER CALIBRAT	ION(S) A	ADEQUATE?			Х		
IS TH	E LABORATORY GRADE WATER SU	PPLY AD	PEQUATE?					Х
ARE A	NALYTICAL BALANCE(S) ADEQUAT	E?				l .		Х

ANALYST:	Becky Johnsen	VPDES NO	VA0074381
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Parameter: Hydrogen Ion (pH)

Method: Electrometric

01/08

Meter: HACH One pH Meter

METHOD OF ANALYS
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X	18 <sup>th</sup> Edition of Standard Methods-4500-H-B
	21 <sup>st</sup> or On-Line Edition of Standard Methods-4500-H-B (00)

	pH is a method defined analyte so modifications are not allowed. [40 CFR Part 136.6]	Υ	N
1)	Is a certificate of operator competence or initial demonstration of capability available for <u>each analyst/operator</u> performing the analysis? <b>NOTE:</b> Analyze 4 samples of known pH. May use external source of buffer (different lot/manufacturer than buffers used to calibrate meter). Recovery for each of the 4 samples must be $\pm$ 0.1 SU of the known concentration of the sample. [SM 1020 B.1] <b>Completed 10/25/2007</b>	х	
2)	Is the electrode in good condition (no chloride precipitate, etc.)? [2.b/c and 5.b]	х	
3)	Is electrode storage solution in accordance with manufacturer's instructions? [Mfr.]	Х	
4)	Is meter calibrated on at least a daily basis using three buffers all of which are at the same temperature? [4.a] NOTE: Follow manufacturer's instructions.	х	
5)	After calibration, is a buffer analyzed as a check sample to verify that calibration is correct? Agreement should by within $\pm$ 0.1 SU. [4.a]	х	
6)	Do the buffer solutions appear to be free of contamination or growths? [3.1]	Х	
7)	Are buffer solutions within their listed shelf life or have they been prepared within the last 4 weeks? [3.a] <b>Buffer made weekly from pillows</b>	х	
8)	Is the cap or sleeve covering the access hole on the reference electrode removed when measuring pH? [Mfr.]	х	
9)	For meters with ATC that also have temperature display, was the thermometer calibrated annually? [SM2550 B.1]	х	
10)	Is the temperature of buffer solutions and samples recorded when determining pH? [4.a]	х	
11)	Is sample analyzed within 15 minutes of collection? [40 CFR 136.6]	X	
12)	Was the electrode rinsed and then blotted dry between reading solutions (Disregard if a portion of the next sample analyzed is used as the rinse solution)? [4.a]	х	
13)	Is the sample stirred gently at a constant speed during measurement? [4.b]	Х	
14)	Does the meter hold a steady reading after reaching equilibrium? [4.b]	Х	
15)	Is a duplicate sample analyzed after every 20 samples if citing 18 <sup>th</sup> or 19 <sup>th</sup> Edition [1020 B.6] or daily for 20 <sup>th</sup> or 21 <sup>st</sup> Edition [Part 1020] Note: Not required for <i>in situ</i> samples.	х	
16)	Is pH of duplicate samples within 0.1 SU of the original sample? [Part 1020]	Х	
17)	Is there a written procedure for which result will be reported on DMR (Sample or Duplicate) and is this procedure followed? [DEQ]	Х	

COMMENTS:	<ul> <li>The facility uses HACH for their pH buffers 4.0, (expires 04/2009), 7.0 and 10.0 buffers (expires 03/2009).</li> <li>The facility does their standard check against a pH 7.0 buffer.</li> <li>The annual NIST verification was performed on 12/06/2007.</li> </ul>
PROBLEMS:	No problems discussed or observed.

ANALYST:	Becky Johnsen	VPDES NO.	VA0074381
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Parameter: Dissolved Oxygen

Method: Electrode
Facility Elevation - 300 ft

01/08

Meter: YSI 55 Meter

METHOD	OF	ANALYSIS:
MEIDOD	UF	WINNET 212'

X 18<sup>th</sup> Edition of Standard Methods-4500-O G

21<sup>st</sup> or Online Editions of Standard Methods-4500-O G (01)

	21 of Griffic Editions of Standard Fledrods 1500 of C(01)	~-	
	DO is a method defined analyte so modifications are not allowed. [40 CFR Part 136.6]	Y	N
1)	If samples are collected, is collection carried out with a minimum of turbulence and air bubble formation and is the sample bottle allowed to overflow several times its volume? [B.3]	In S	Situ
2)	Are meter and electrode operable and providing consistent readings? [3]	X	
3)	Is membrane in good condition without trapped air bubbles? [3.b]	Х	
4)	Is correct filling solution used in electrode? [Mfr.]	X	
5)	Are water droplets shaken off the membrane prior to calibration? [Mfr.]	Х	
6)	Is meter calibrated before use or at least daily? [Mfr.]	Х	
7)	Is calibration procedure performed according to manufacturer's instructions? [Mfr.]	Х	
8)	Is sample stirred during analysis? [Mfr.]	In S	Situ
9)	Is the sample analysis procedure performed according to manufacturer's instructions? [Mfr.]	X	
10)	Is meter stabilized before reading D.O.? [Mfr.]	Х	
11)	Is electrode stored according to manufacturer's instructions? [Mfr.]	Х	
12)	Is a duplicate sample analyzed after every 20 samples if citing 18 <sup>th</sup> or 19 <sup>th</sup> Edition [1020 B.6] or daily if citing 20 <sup>th</sup> or 21 <sup>st</sup> Edition [Part 1020] Note: Not required for <i>in situ</i> samples.	In S	Situ
13)	If a duplicate sample is analyzed, is the reported value for that sampling event, the average concentration of the sample and the duplicate? [DEQ]	In S	Situ
14)	If a duplicate sample is analyzed, is the relative percent difference (RPD) $< 20$ ? [18 <sup>th</sup> ed. Table 1020 I; 21 <sup>st</sup> ed. DEQ]	In S	Situ

COMMENTS:	The annual NIST verification was performed on 07/15/2008.
PROBLEMS:	No problems discussed or observed.

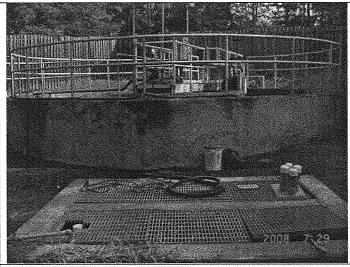
ANALYST: Becky Johnsen VPDES NO VA0074381
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# Parameter: Total Residual Chlorine Method: DPD Colorimetric (HACH Pocket Colorimeter™) 01/08

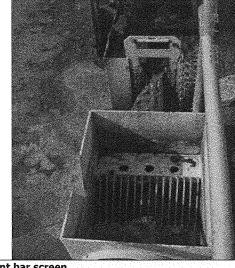
Instrument: HACH Pocket Colorimeter

II ISU UI	nent: HACH POCKET COIOFIMETER		
METHO X	DD OF ANALYSIS:  HACH Manufacturer's Instructions ( Method 8167) plus an edition of  Standard Methods		
	18 <sup>th</sup> Edition of Standard Methods 4500-Cl G		
	21 <sup>st</sup> Edition of Standard Methods 4500-Cl G (00)		
<u> </u>		Υ	N
1)	Is a certificate of operator competence or initial demonstration of capability available for each analyst/operator performing this analysis? NOTE: Analyze 4 samples of known TRC. Must use a lot number or source that is different from that used to prepare calibration standards. May not use Spec $\sqrt{\ ^{\text{TM}}}$ . [SM 1020 B.1] <b>Completed on 10/25/2007</b>	х	
2)	Are the DPD PermaChem® Powder Pillows stored in a cool, dry place? [Mfr.]	Х	
3)	Are the pillows within the manufacturer's expiration date? [Mfr] Expires March 2012	Х	
4)	Has buffering capability of DPD pillows been checked annually? (Pillows should adjust sample pH to between 6 and 7) [Mfr] <b>Completed on 03/21/2008</b>	Х	
5)	When pH adjustment is required, is H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> or NaOH used? [11.3.1]	Х	
6)	Are cells clean and in good condition? [Mfr]	Х	
7)	Is the low range (0.01-mg/L resolution) used for samples containing residuals from 0-2.00 mg/L? [Mfr.]	Х	
8)	Is calibration curve developed (may use manufacturer's calibration) with daily verification using a high and a low standard? NOTE: May use manufacturer's installed calibration and commercially available chlorine standards for daily calibration verifications. [18th ed 1020 B.5; 21st ed 4020 B.2.b]	X	
9)	Is the 10-mL cell (2.5-cm diameter) used for samples from 0-2.00 mg/L? [Mfr.]	Х	
10)	Is the meter zeroed correctly by using sample as blank for the cell used? [Mfr.]	Х	T
11)	Is the instrument cap placed correctly on the meter body when the meter is zeroed and when the sample is analyzed? [Mfr.]	Х	W. Company
12)	Is the DPD Total Chlorine PermaChem® Powder Pillow mixed into the sample? [HACH 11.1]	Х	
13)	Is the analysis made at least three minutes but not more than six minutes after PermaChem <sup>®</sup> Powder Pillow addition? [11.2]	Х	
14)	If read-out is flashing [2.20], is sample diluted correctly, then reanalyzed? [1.2 & 2.0]	Х	
15)	Are samples analyzed within 15 minutes of collection? [40 CFR Part 136]	Х	
16)	Is a duplicate sample analyzed after every 20 samples if citing 18th Edition [SM 1020 B.6] or daily for 21st Edition [SM 4020 B.3.c]?	Х	
17)	If duplicate sample is analyzed, is the relative percent difference (RPD) $\leq$ 20? [18th ed. Table 1020 I; 21st ed. DEQ]	х	

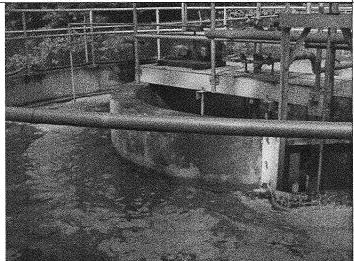
COMMENTS:	
PROBLEMS:	No problems discussed or observed.



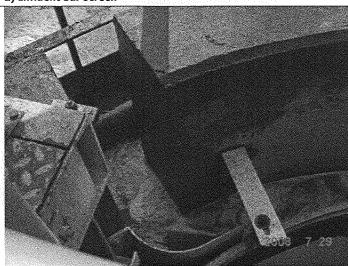
1) STP overview.



2) Influent bar screen



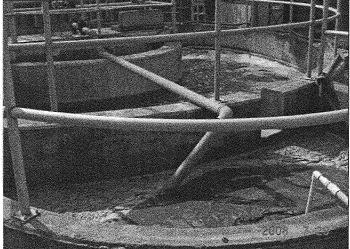
3) Oxidation ditch at the influent gate to the clarifier.



 Influent gate from oxidation ditch to the clarifier with scum trough.

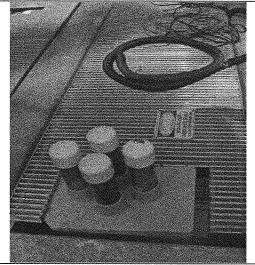


5) Clarifier with the weir in the center. Note rising solids.

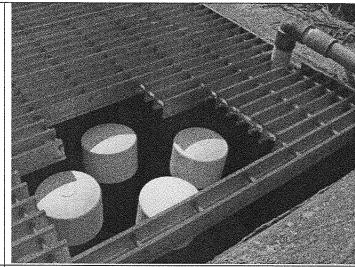


6) Aerobic digestion/Waste Holding Tank.

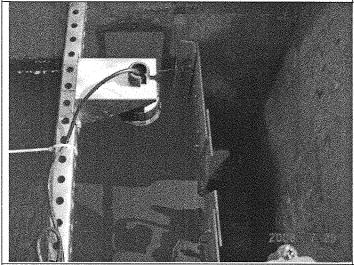
Camp Happyland STP Photos by: Wilamena Harback Layout by: Wilamena Harback VA0074381 July 29, 2008 Page 1 of 2



7) Chlorine tablet feeder looking toward contact tank.



8) De-chlorination tablet feeder with post aeration pipe.



9) New flow meter at V-notch prior to the outfall.



10) Outfall (red) with receiving stream

Camp Happyland STP Photos by: Wilamena Harback Layout by: Wilamena Harback

VA0074381 July 29, 2008 Page 2 of 2 To:

Joan C. Crowther

From:

Katie Conaway

Date:

October 3, 2012

Subject:

Planning Statement for Camp Happyland WWTP

Permit Number:

VA0074381

Information for Outfall 001:

Discharge Type: Domestic Discharge Flow: 0.026 MGD Receiving Stream: Hazel Run, UT

Latitude / Longitude: 38°23′50″/ -77°42′44″

Rivermile: 0.37 Streamcode: XED Waterbody: VAN-E18R

Water Quality Standards: Class III, Section 4.

Drainage Area: 0.51 mi<sup>2</sup>

1. Please provide water quality monitoring information for the receiving stream segment. If there is not monitoring information for the receiving stream segment, please provide information on the nearest downstream monitoring station, including how far downstream the monitoring station is from the outfall.

The receiving stream is an Unnamed Tributary to Hazel Run (3-XED). There is no monitoring data for the receiving stream. The Unnamed Tributary to Hazel Run flows into Hazel Run. The nearest downstream DEQ water quality monitoring station is Station 3-HAE001.00, located on Hazel Run approximately 2.5 rivermiles downstream from Outfall 001. The following is the water quality summary for this segment of Hazel Run, as taken from the Draft 2012 Integrated Report\*:

Class III, Section 4.

DEQ ambient water quality monitoring station 3-HAE001.00, at Route 610.

E. coli monitoring finds a bacterial impairment, resulting in an impaired classification for the recreation use. This impairment is nested within the downstream completed bacteria TMDL for the Rapidan River.

The aquatic life use is considered fully supporting. The wildlife and fish consumption uses were not assessed.

\*The Draft 2012 Integrated Report (IR) has been through the public comment period and reviewed by EPA. The 2012 IR is currently being finalized and prepared for release.

2. Does this facility discharge to a stream segment on the 303(d) list? If yes, please fill out Table A.

No.

3. Are there any downstream 303(d) listed impairments that are relevant to this discharge? If yes, please fill out Table B.

Table B. Information on Downstream 303(d) Impairments and TMDLs

Waterbody Name	Impaired Use	Cause	Distance From Outfall	TMDL completed	WLA	Basis for WLA	TMDL Schedule
Impairment l	Information in	the Draft	2012 Integrat	ted Report*			
Hazel Run	Recreation	E. coli	2.5 miles	No, but nested within the Rapidan River Bacteria TMDL (12/05/2007)	4.52E+10 cfu/year	Maximum Design Flow: 0.026 MGD  E. coli Geometric Mean Criterion: 126 cfu/100mL	

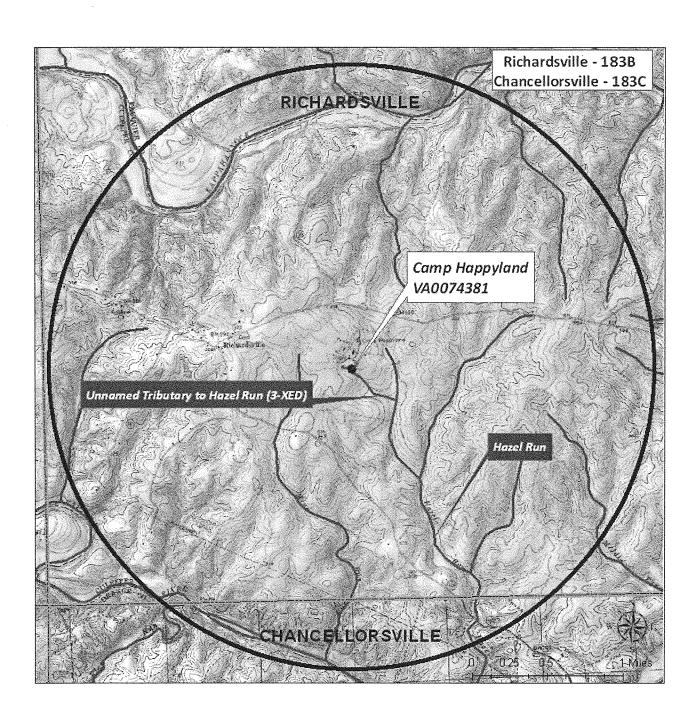
4. Is there monitoring or other conditions that Planning/Assessment needs in the permit?

There is a completed downstream TMDL for the aquatic life use impairment for the Chesapeake Bay. However, the Bay TMDL and the WLAs contained within the TMDL are not addressed in this planning statement.

5. Fact Sheet Requirements – Please provide information regarding any drinking water intakes located within a 5 mile radius of the discharge point.

There is a drinking water intake on the Rapidan River that is located within a 5 mile radius of this facility; however, the intake is located upstream from where Hazel Run enters the Rapidan River.

6. See map below.



#### VA0074381 Camp Happyland (Jan. 2004 to July 2007)

Due	Outfall	DN	Rec'd	Par#	Param Desc	CONC MIN	Lim Min	CONC MAX	Lim Max	Ex
7/10/07	001	N	7/11/07	002	PH	7.30	6.0	7.63	9.0	0
6/10/07	001	N	6/11/07	002	PH	6.91	6.0	7.76	9.0	0
5/10/07	001	N	5/9/07	002	PH	7.10	6.0	7.30	9.0	0
4/10/07	001	N	4/10/07	002	PH	7.00	6.0	7.24	9.0	0
3/10/07	001	N	3/12/07	002	PH	7.00	6.0	7.17	9.0	0
2/10/07	001	N	2/12/07	002	PH	7.00	6.0	7.25	9.0	0
1/10/07	001	N	1/11/07	002	PH	7.03	6.0	7.22	9.0	0
12/10/06	001	N	12/11/06	002	PH	7.06	6.0	7.22	9.0	0
11/10/06	001	N	11/13/06	002	PH	7.06	6.0	7.21	9.0	0
10/10/06	001	N	10/11/06	002	PH	7.09	6.0	7.23	9.0	0
9/10/06	001	N	9/11/06	002	PH	7.11	6.0	7.36	9.0	0
8/10/06	001	Ν	8/11/06	002	PH	7.09	6.0	7.80	9.0	0
7/10/06	001	N	7/11/06	002	PH	7.06	6.0	7.39	9.0	0
6/10/06	001	N	6/9/06	002	PH	7.13	6.0	7.31	9.0	0
5/10/06	001	N	5/11/06	at-resonant resonant resonant	PH	7.13	6.0	7.30	9.0	0
4/10/06	001	N	4/11/06	002	PH	7.06	6.0	7.26	9.0	0
3/10/06	001	N	3/10/06	ACCUMENTATION OF ELECTRICAL	PH	7.06	6.0	7.27	9.0	0
2/10/06	001	N	2/13/06	bourness or restaurable restaurable	PH	7.08	6.0	7.23	9.0	0
1/10/06	001	N	1/10/06		PH	7.06	6.0	7.24	9.0	0
12/10/05	001	N	12/9/05	002	PH	7.12	6.0	7.27	9.0	0
11/10/05	001	N	11/10/05	002	PH	7.04	6.0	7.23	9.0	0
10/10/05	001	N	10/11/05	002	PH	7.09	6.0	7.28	9.0	
9/10/05	001	N	9/12/05	002	PH	7.12	6.0	7.30	9.0	
8/10/05	001	N	8/11/05	002	PH	7.21	6.0	7,41	9.0	0
7/10/05	001	N	7/11/05	002	PH	7.13	6.0	7.39	9.0	
6/10/05	001	N	6/13/05	002	PH	7.07	6.0	7.26	9.0	
5/10/05	001	N	5/11/05	002	PH	7.05	6.0	7.29	9.0	
4/10/05	001	N	4/11/05	002	PH	7.06	6.0	7.31	9.0	0
3/10/05	001	N	3/11/05	002	PH	7.00	6.0	7.27	9.0	0
2/10/05	001	N	2/10/05	002	PH	7.02	6.0	7.28	9.0	0
1/10/05	001	N	1/10/05	002	PH	7.06	6.0	7.29	9.0	0
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10/10/04	001	N	10/12/04	CHARLES AND	PH	7.10	6.0	7.27	9.0	0
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7/10/04	001	N	7/9/04	MINISTER STREET, SHIPTON AND	PH	7.46	6.0	7.73	9.0	0
6/10/04	001	N	6/10/04	CANADAN CONTRACTOR CON	PH	7.49	6.0	7.83	9.0	0
5/10/04	001	N	5/11/04	ensonement and extra	PH	7.48	6.0	four-server management and for	9.0	
4/10/04	001	N N	4/12/04	meensonmensusuumeend	PH	7.40	6.0	7.67	9.0	0
3/10/04	001	N	3/10/04	HAVE BEEN BURNISHED FOR	rn PH	7.16	6.0	Zonena summer sa szerommensen fi	9.0	0
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Camp Happyland STP VA0074381

#### Temperature & pH Data January 1999 to April 2002

January 1:	aaa to Aprii 20	UZ	m 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
	T (-0)	-11/0111	Ranked Values
1 00	Temp (oC)	pH (S.U.)	Temp (oC) pH (S.U.)
Jan-99	12.6	7.2	29.2 8.2
Feb-99	12.9	7.2	28.7 7.8
Mar-99	11.6	7.6	28.7 7.7
Apr-99	15.9	7.4	27.2 7.7
May-99	22.5	7.5	26.5 7.6 90th percentile
Jun-99	27.2	6.9	26.4 7.5
Jul-99	28.7	6.9	25.8 7.5
Aug-99	28.7	6.9	25.7 7.4
Sep-99	25.6	6.8	25.6 7.4
Oct-99	19.0	7.7	25.1 7.4
Nov-99	17.0	7.3	24.1 7.3
Dec-99	13.0	7.2	22.6 7.3
Jan-00	10.8	7.1	22.5 7.2
Feb-00	13.0	7.2	21.9 7.2
Mar-00	15.6	8.2	21.0 7.2
Apr-00	17.7	7.5	19.0 7.2
May-00	21.0	7.4	18.5 7.2
Jun-00	26.5	7.8	17.7 7.2
Jul-00	26.4	7.1	17.0 7.2
Aug-00	29.2	7.0	16.8 7.2
Sep-00	25.8	7.2	15.9 7.2
Oct-00	18.5	7.2	15.6 7.2
Nov-00	14.0	6.9	
Dec-00	7.1	6.8	
Jan-01	6.9	7.0	14.0 7.1
Feb-01	9.2		13.0 7.1
Mar-01	9.9	6.9	13.0 7.0
	9.9	7.2	12.9 7.0
Apr-01	04.0	7.4	12.6 6.9
May-01	21.9	7.1	11.8 6.9
Jun-01	24.1	6.8	11.7 6.9
Jul-01	25.1	7.7	11.6 6.9
Aug-01	25.7	6.9	10.8 6.9
Sep-01	22.6	6.9	9.9 6.9
Oct-01	16.8	7.2	9.2 6.9
Nov-01	15.4	7.2	9.1 6.8
Dec-01	11.7	7.4	7.1 6.8
Jan-02	9.1	7.3	6.9 6.8
Feb-02			
Mar-02	11.8	7.2	
Apr-02			
Mean	18.1	7.2	
Count	37.0	37.0	
90th	26.5	7.6	

Version: OWP Guidance Memo 00-2011 (8/24/00)

189 mg/L 26.5 deg C deg C

7.76 SU 7.22 SU 0.026 MGD

# VA0074381, Attachment 5.doc.xls - Freshwater WLAs

10/25/2012 - 3:19 PM

# page 1 of 4

# FRESHWATER WATER QUALITY CRITERIA / WASTELOAD ALLOCATION ANALYSIS

Camp Happyland Facility Name:

Hazel River, UT Receiving Stream:

Permit No.: VA0074381

Stream Information	epic nepomolinisty property appropriation for the form of the form	Stream Flows	Mixing Information		Effluent Information
Mean Hardness (as CaCO3) =	mg/L		Annual - 1Q10 Mix ==	% 0	Mean Hardness (as CaCO3) =
90% Temperature (Annual) ==	O ded C	7Q10 (Annual) = 0 MGD	- 7Q10 Mix =	% 0	90% Temp (Annual) ≈
90% Temperature (Wet season) =	D deg C		- 30Q10 Mix ==	%0	90% Temp (Wet season) =
90% Maximum pH ≈	ns	= (	Wet Season - 1Q10 Mix =	% 0	90% Maximum pH =
10% Maximum pH ≈	SU	30Q10 (Wet season) 0 MGD	- 30Q10 Mix =	% 0	10% Maximum pH =
Tier Designation (1 or 2) =		30Q5 = 0 MGD			Discharge Flow ≈
Public Water Supply (PWS) Y/N? =	c	Harmonic Mean ≈ 0 MGD			)
Trout Present Y/N? ==	c	Annual Average = 0 MGD			
Early Life Stages Bressell VINC					

Parameter	Background		Water Quality Criteria	lity Criteria		1	Wasteload Allocations	llocations		A	Antidegradation Baseline	1 Baseline		Antiv	Antidegradation Allocations	Allocations		N	fost Limiting	Wost Limiting Allocations	
(ng/l unless noted)	Conc.	Acute	Chronic	Chronic HH (PWS)	Ŧ	Acute	Chronic HH (PWS)	H (PWS)	H	Acute	Chronic HI	HH (PWS)	壬	Acute	Chronic H	HH (PWS)	壬	Acute	Chronic	HH (PWS)	Ŧ
Acenapthene	0	1	-	па	2.7E+03	;	1	na	2.7E+03	1	;	1	1	-			1			na	2.7E+03
Acrolein	0	1	i	na	7.8E+02	1	J	na	7.8E+02	1	1	•		ı	ı	1	1	1	ł	กล	7.8E+02
Acrylonitrile <sup>c</sup>	0	1	١	na	6.6E+00	1	ì	na	6.6E+00	J	ı	1		ţ	1	1	1	1	i	na	6.6E+00
Aldrin <sup>c</sup> Ammonia-N (mad)	0	3.0E+00	1	na	1.4E-03	3.0E+00	l	na	1.4E-03	Ī	1	1	1	1	ı	1	ı	3.0E+00	ı	na	1.4E-03
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(High Flow)	0	1,30E+01	3.34E+00	na	1	1.3E+01	3.3E+00	na	Į.	ì	ı	1	1	1	ì	I	·	1.3E+01	3.3E+00	na	ı
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Arsenic	0	3.4E+02	1.5E+02	na	1	3.4E+02	1.5E+02	na	1	ł	ì	1	1	ì	ı	ı	1	3.4E+02	1.5E+02	na	1
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Benzidine <sup>c</sup>	0	1	1	na	5.4E-03	1	ſ	na	5.4E-03	1	;	i	,	ı	1	ı	1	1	ı	เกล	5.4E-03
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Benzo (a) pyrene <sup>c</sup>	0	1	ł	na	4.9E-01	1	ı	na	4.9E-01	1	1	i	1	1	1	1	1	ı	ł	na	4.9E-01
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Butylbenzylphthalate	0	1	1	na	5.2E+03	1	ŀ	a	5.2E+03	ı	ŧ	1	1	1	}	1	1	ı	;	na	5.2E+03
Cadmium	0	8.0E+00	1.9E+00	na	<b>f</b>	8.0E+00	1.9E+00	na	ı	1	ı	ı	1	ł	ı	ſ	1	8,0E+00	1.9E+00	na	1
Carbon Tetrachloride <sup>c</sup>	0	1	Į	па	4.4E+01	I	ŧ	па	4.4E+01	1	I	ì		1	1	i	1	3	ı	na	4,4E+01
Chlordane <sup>c</sup>	0	2.4E+00	4.3E-03	na	2.2E-02	2.4E+00	4.3E-03	na	2.2E-02	1	1	ì		1	ı	1	1	2.4E+00	4.3E-03	na	2.2E-02
Chloride	0	8.6E+05	2.3E+05	na	1	8.6E+05	2.3E+05	na	1	į	ı	i		1	ı	**	1	8.6E+05	2.3E+05	na	ı
TRC	0	1.9E+01	1,1E+01	na eu	1	1.9E+01 1.1E+01	1.1E+01	na	;	;	f	ŧ	1	1	ı	ı	1	1.9E+01	1.1E+01	na	I
Chlorobenzene	0		-	na	2.1E+04			na	2.1E+04	;		1	-		1	1	1	4	1	na	2.1E+04

Parameter	Background		Water Quality Criteria	lity Criteria			Wasteload Allocations	Viocations		A	Antidegradation Baseline	on Baseline		Anti	Antidegradation Allocations	Allocations		4	Most Limiting Allocations	Allocations	
(ug/l unless noted)	Conc.	Acute	Chronic HH (PWS)	HH (PWS	HH (8	Acute	Chronic HH (PWS)	(SWA) H	壬	Acute	Chronic HH (PWS)	(PWS)	壬	Acute	Chronic HH (PWS)	H (PWS)	Ŧ	Acute	Chronic	HH (PWS)	壬
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Chloroform <sup>c</sup>	0	1	•	na	2.9E+04	1	ı	na	2.9E+04	1	ı	ı	1	ł	1	1	ı	1	ı	na	2.9E+04
2-Chloronaphthalene	0	. 1	Į	na	4.3E+03	1	1	na	4.3E+03	ı	1	I	1	ì	1	1	1	1	ı	na	4.3E+03
2-Chlorophenol	0	į	ı	na	4.0E+02	!	ı	na	4.0E+02	I	1	1	1	I	ı	1	}	1	1	na	4.0E+02
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Chromium III	0	9.6E+02	1.2E+02	na	1	9.6E+02	<del>-</del>	па	1	.1	ı	ì	1	1	ì	1	1	9.6E+02	1.2E+02	na	1
Chromium VI	0	1.6E+01	1.1E+01	na	ŧ	1.6E+01	1.1E+01	na	1	ţ	ţ	ž.	1	ì	}	1	1	1.6E+01	1.1E+01	กล	ı
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Chrysene <sup>c</sup>	o	1	ŀ	na	4.9E-01	1	i	na	4.9E-01	1	ı	ł	1	i	1	ŀ	1	J	1	na	4.9E-01
Copper	0	2.4E+01	1.5E+01	Па	1	2.4E+01	1.5E+01	na	ţ	ł	1	I	1	ı	1	ŧ	1	2.4E+01	1.5E+01	na	1
Cyanide	0	2.2E+01	5.2E+00	na	2.2E+05	2.2E+01	5.2E+00	na	2.2E+05	ı	1	t	ı		1	ı	;	2.2E+01	5.2E+00	na	2.2E+05
್ಯ ಇದ್ದ	0	ł	1	па	8.4E-03	I	ì	na	8.4E-03	1	1	ı	1	:	1	ł	1	;	1	na na	8.4E-03
DDE	0	1	1	na	5.9E-03	ı	1	na	5.9E-03	ı	1	ì	1	1	ı	ť	1	ı	1	na	5.9E-03
DDT°	0	1.1E+00	1.0E-03	na	5.9E-03	1.1E+00	1.0E-03	na	5.9E-03	t	ı	ı	·	ì	}	ľ	;	1.1E+00	1.0E-03	na	5.9E-03
Demeton	0	ł	1.0E-01	na	ı	1	1.0E-01	na	ı	ı	1	ł	1	1	I	ı	1	ł	1.0E-01	na	1
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene <sup>c</sup>	0	ı	1	Па	4.9E-01	1	i	na	4.9E-01	1	ţ	1		ı	ŧ	ł	1	ı	i	กล	4.9E-01
Dibutyl phthalate	0	ŧ	1	na	1.2E+04	ı	ı	na	1.2E+04	1	1	1	1	ì	1	f	ı	ŀ	i	na	1.2E+04
Urchioromethane (Methylene Chloride) <sup>c</sup>	G	1	ı	na	1.6E+04	1	I	na	1.6E+04	1	1	;	ı	ì	1	1	1	ı	1	E C	1,6E+04
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	0	1	1	na	1.7E+04	1	ı	na	1.7E+04	1	ı	1		ı	ŧ	ł	ı	ı	ı	na	1.7E+04
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	0	1	ł	na	2.6E+03	1	ı	па	2.6E+03	1	ł	ţ	1	ì	!	1	J	ı	1	na	2.6E+03
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	0	1	!	na	2.6E+03	ı	I	ē	2.6E+03	ı	ı	ł	ſ	ł	ł	1	ı	ŧ	1	na	2.6E+03
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine <sup>C</sup>	0	1	;	ā	7.7E-01	l	ţ	na	7.7E-01	ł	ŧ	ŧ	t	;	ì	1	1	1	1	na	7.7E-01
Dichlorobromomethane <sup>c</sup>	0	ł	ŀ	na	4.6E+02	ı	ì	na	4.6E+02	Į	1	1	1	ı	ı	ŀ	ı	I	I	na	4.6E+02
1,2-Dichloroethane <sup>c</sup>	0	š.	1	กล	9.9E+02	ĺ	ı	na	9.9E+02	1	;	ì	1	ł	1	ı	ì	1	;	na	9.9E+02
1,1-Dichloroethylene	o	1	1	na B	1.7E+04	1	1	па	1.7E+04	ì	Į	ţ	1	1	i	ı	1	ı	ı	na	1.7E+04
1,2-trans-dichloroethylene	0	f	Į	na	1.4E+05	1	1	na	1.4E+05	I	ļ	ŧ		ŧ	}	ŧ	1	ŀ	1	na	1.4E+05
2,4-Dichlorophenol	0	1	ŧ	na	7.9E+02	!	ı	na	7.9E+02	1	1	1	1	1	1	ł	ı	1	ı	na	7.9E+02
acetic acid (2,4-D)	0	1	1	a	1	1	1	na	1	ı	ı	ł	1	ı	3	1	1	ı	ŧ	กล	į
1,2-Dichloropropane <sup>c</sup>	0	ŀ	ı	na	3.9E+02	ſ	ı	na	3.9E+02	ŧ	1	ı	1	ı	ı	ı	ı	ı	1	na	3.9E+02
1,3-Dichloropropene	0	ı	ī	na	1.7E+03	1	;	na	1.7E+03	I	ſ	ì	ł	ě F	ţ	1	ı	ı	1	na	1.7E+03
Dieldrin Č	0	2.4E-01	5.6E-02	na	1.4E-03	2.4E-01	5.6E-02	na	1.4E-03	1	ı	1	1	ţ	ł	ł	ı	2.4E-01	5.6E-02	เมล	1.4E-03
Diethyl Phthalate	0	1	ξ	na	1.2E+05	1	;	na	1.2E+05	ı	ı	ı	1	ı	ł	ı	1	1	ı	na	1.2E+05
Di-2-Ethylhexyl Phthalate	0	I	ı	na	5.9E+01	!	ŧ	na	5.9E+01	ł	į	1	 I	1	1	ı	ı	1	ı	na	5.9E+01
2,4-Dimethylphenol	O	1	ı	na	2.3E+03	1	***	na	2.3E+03	1	ì	ı	1	1	1	1	1	1	ı	กล	2.3E+03
Dimethyl Phthalate	0	ļ	1	na	2.9E+06	1	ı	Па	2.9E+06	ł	;	1	1	1	ı	ı	ŀ	1	1	กล	2.9E+06
Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	ο,	ı	1	na	1.2E+04	1	š	na	1.2E+04	ı	1	ì	1	ì	1	1	}	ŀ	ı	ng eg	1.2E+04
2,4 Dinitrophenol	o ,	ł	ı	na	1.4E+04	1	1	na	1.4E+04	1	ŧ	ì	1	****	•	í	ł	ı	ı	na	1.4E+04
2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol	0	ı	1	na	7.65E+02	1	ı	na	7.7E+02	1	1	Į	;	ł	ŧ	1	ŀ	i	:	na	7.7E+02
2,4-Dinitrotoluene Dioxin (2,3,7,8-	0	1	!	na	9.1E+01	1	ŀ	na a	9.1E+01	ŧ	1	ı	1	;	1	1	ı	ł	1	na	9.1E+01
tetrachlorodibenzo-p- dioxin) (ppg)	c	I	ł	e	1.25.08		į	q	g	1	i	!		1	1				;	ć	1
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine <sup>c</sup>	0	ı	1	. e	5.4F+00	1	ı		5.4F+00	1	1	ı	1	1		: 1	. ,			g 6	5 4F±00
Alnha-Findosiifan	c	2.0E_01	5 6F-02		2 AE±02	2.2E_04	5 RE-02		2 45.00									70 20 0	200	Į .	201100
Beta-Endosulfan	, 0	2.2E-01	5.6E-02	g 6	2.4E+02	2.2E-01	5.6F-02	<u> </u>	2.4F+02	1 1	1 1	1 1	 I I			1 1		2.4E-01	5.0E-02	z c	2045704
Endosulfan Sulfate	0	1	1	na	2.4E+02		1	na	2.4E+02	ł	ì	1	. 1	. ]	1			-	1	ž 6	245+02
Endrin	0	8.6E-02	3.6E-02	пa	8.1E-01	8.6E-02	3.6E-02	na	8.1E-01	ŀ	1	1		1	ŧ	1	1	8.6E-02	3.6E-02	29	8.1E-01
Endrin Aldehyde	0	***	1	па	8.1E-01	1	ţ	na	8.1E-01	-	,	ı	ı	;	ł	1			i	a	8.1E-01
														***************************************			-	-		-	-

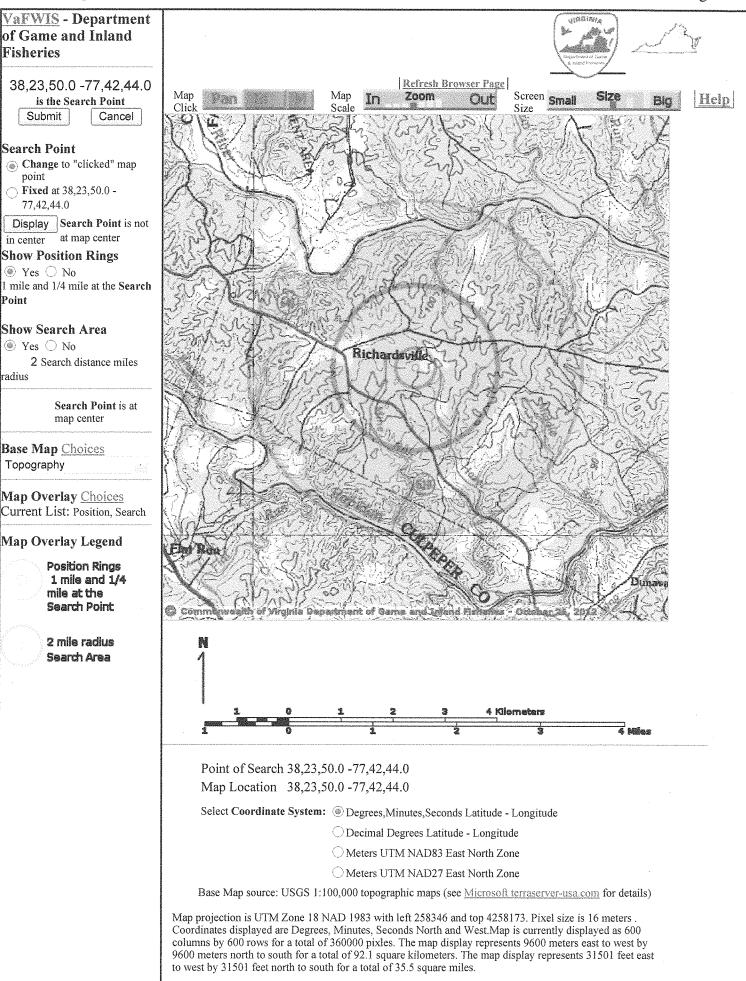
Parameter	Background		Water Quality Criteria	ty Criteria		>	Wasteload Allocations	ocations		Ant	Antidegradation Baseline	n Baseline		Ant	Antidegradation Allocations	Allocations		-	Most Limitin	Most Limiting Allocations	
(ng/l unless noted)	Conc.	Acute	Chronic HH (PWS)	HH (PWS)	壬	Acute (	Chronic HH (PWS)		<u></u>	Acute (	Chronic HH (PWS)	H (PWS)	Ŧ	Acute	Chronic HH (PWS)	H (PWS)	Ŧ	Acute	Chronic	HH (PWS)	Ŧ
Ethylbenzene	0	ı	i	na	2.9E+04	ś	1	na 2.	2.9E+04	;	1	-	1	1	1	1	1	ı	1	na	2.9E+04
Fluoranthene	0	ı	1	na	3.7E+02	ſ	ı	na 3.	3.7E+02	:	Į	į	1	1	I	ţ	ı	1	ţ	na	3.7E+02
Fluorene	0	1	;	na	1.4E+04	ŧ	ł	na 1.	1.4E+04	***	i	1	1	1	i	1	1	ı	ı	na	1.4E+04
Foaming Agents	0	į	1	na	ı		ı	na	1	<b>;</b>			1	;	ı	Į.	ı	ŀ	ı	na	ı
Guthion	0	i	1.0E-02	na	1	ı	1.0E-02	na	1	1	1	1	1	1	ì	ı	1	ı	1.0E-02	na	ı
Heptachlor <sup>c</sup>	٥	5.2E-01	3.8E-03	na	2.1E-03	5,2E-01	3.8E-03	na 2	2.1E-03	ŀ	t	ì		ł	ţ	ı	ı	5.2E-01	3.8E-03	na	2.1E-03
Heptachfor Epoxide <sup>c</sup>	0	5.2E-01	3.8E-03	a	1.1E-03	5.2E-01	3.8E-03	na 1	1.1E-03	1	1	1		1	1	1	1	5.2E-01	3.8E-03	na	1.1E-03
Hexachlorobenzene <sup>c</sup>	0	1	ı	na	7.7E-03	1	ı	na 7.	7.7E-03	;	1	;	I	1	ł	1	1	ı	;	na	7.7E-03
Hexachlorobutadiene	0	ł	ſ	па	5,0E+02	ł	ţ	na 5.	5.0E+02	ŧ	1	*	1	*	ı	1		ŀ	ŧ	па	5.0E+02
Hexachlorocyclonexane Alpha-BHC <sup>c</sup>	0	1	I	na	1.3E-01	ı	ı	na 1	1.3E-01	ŧ	1	ı	1	ŧ	1	I	1	ı	1	na	1.3E-01
Hexachlorocyclohexane Beta-BHC <sup>o</sup>	c	:		č	4 6F.01	,	3	4	4 6F.01	;	ı	ı		1		I		ı	ŧ	8	4.6F-01
Hexachtorocyclohexane		ŀ	I	2		ŀ	l		2	ŀ	l	ı		l	l	i		l	l	Ī	i i
Gamma-BHC <sup>c</sup> (Lindane)	0	9.5E-01	Па	na	6.3E-01	9.5E-01		па 6	6.3E-01	ŧ	į	ŧ	}	1	. 1	ļ	ŀ	9.5E-01	i	na	6.3E-01
Hexachtorocyclopentadiene	0	ı	ı	na	1.7E+04	1	ı	na 1.	1.7E+04	ı	ı	ı	 1	1	1	ı	1	1	1	na	1.7E+04
Hexachloroethane <sup>c</sup>	0	į	1	na	8.9E+01	ŧ	1	na 8.	8.9E+01	ŀ	1	Į	1	;	1	ì	ı	ł	ī	na	8.9E+01
Hydrogen Sulfide	0	1	2.0E+00	na	;	1	2.0E+00	na	. 1		1	1	1	}	1	i	1	ı	2.0E+00	na	1
Indeno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene <sup>c</sup>	0	ı	1	na	4.9E-01	ı	ı	na 4	4.9E-01	1	ı	;	1	1		ı	1	i	ı	na	4.9E-01
lron	0	1	ı	na	ı	1	1	na	1	1	1	1	1	;	1	1	1	ı	1	na	ı
isophorone <sup>c</sup>	0	I	1	na	2.6E+04	ŧ	3	na 2.	2.6E+04	1	Į	ı	1	ì	ı	l	ı	ì	1	na	2.6E+04
Kepone	0	1	0.0E+00	na	1		0.0E+00	na	i	1	1	ſ	1	ļ.	ś	•	}	ı	0.0E+00	na en	i
Lead	0	2.7E+02	3.0E+01	e e	1	2.7E+02	3.0E+01	na	1	1	ı	ŧ	1	ì	į	í	1	2.7E+02	3.0E+01	na	1
Malathion	0	1	1.0E-01	na	1	1	1.0E-01	na	ı	ł	1	1		ŧ	1	1	ı	ŝ	1.0E-01	na	ŀ
Manganese	0	ı	ı	na	1	1	1	na		1	ı	ı	-	1	1	1	ı	1	i	na	1
Mercury	0	1.4E+00	7.7E-01	na	5.1E-02	1.4E+00	7.7E-01	na 5	5.1E-02	1	1	ŧ	1	I	į	ì	1	1.4E+00	7.7E-01	na	5.1E-02
Methyl Bromide	0	ı	1	na	4.0E+03	ı	1	na 4	4.0E+03	ı	ı	ı	1	ì	ł	ı	ı	1	1	na	4.0E+03
Methoxychlor	О	1	3.0E-02	e	1	1	3.0E-02	na	1	1	ţ	ł	ŀ	t	ŧ	t	ì	:	3.0E-02	na	ŀ
Mirex	0	ı	0.0E+00	na	1	1	0.0E+00	na	1	1	1	ŧ	í	ì	ı	ı	1	1	0.0E+00	na	i
Monochlorobenzene	0	;	1	na	2.1E+04	1	1	na 2.	2.1E+04	1	I	1		ţ	ŧ	1	ı	t	ì	na	2.1E+04
Nickel	0	3.1E+02	3.5E+01	na	4.6E+03	3.1E+02	3.5E+01	na 4	4.6E+03	1	1	ı	1	ı	ŀ	ı	ı	3.1E+02	3.5E+01	ш	4.6E+03
Nitrate (as N)	0	1	I	na	;	ţ	ł	na	1	1	***	1	ì	ı	ł	Į.	ı	ł	ı	na	1
Nitrobenzene	0	ì	I	na	1.9E+03	i	ı	na 1	1.9E+03	ı	1	1	1	ì		į	ı	ŧ	1	na	1.9E+03
N-Nitrosodimethylamine <sup>c</sup>	0	Į	ŧ	na	8.1E+01	ŧ	1	na 8	8.1E+01	1	ı	1	1	1	ŧ	i	ĵ	ŧ	ı	na	8.1E+01
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine <sup>c</sup>	О	*	ı	na	1.6E+02	•	ı	na 1	1.6E+02	i	1	;	1	1	ì	;	1	I	;	na	1.6E+02
N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine <sup>C</sup>	0	ž T	i	Па	1.4E+01	ł	ŧ	na 1	1.4E+01	1	ì	1	1	ŧ	ì	1	ŀ	ı	ì	na	1.4E+01
Parathion	0	6.5E-02	1.3E-02	na na	1	6.5E-02	1.3E-02	na	1	1	ì	1	1	1	1	1	1	6.5E-02	1.3E-02	na	1
PCB-1016	0	ı	1.4E-02	na	1	t	1.4E-02	na		1	1	1	1	1	I	ŧ	ı	ţ	1.4E-02	na	1
PCB-1221	0	1	1.4E-02	na	1		1.4E-02	na	1	ŧ	ł	ŧ	ı	1	t	1	1	1	1.4E-02	na	1
PCB-1232	0	1	1.4E-02	na	}	ł	1.4E-02	na		ţ	1	1	 I	ł	l	1	ł	1	1.4E-02	na	ı
PCB-1242	0	ł	1.4E-02	па	1	1	1.4E-02	na		;	1	1	l	1	ì	1	!	;	1.4E-02	na	ı
PCB-1248	0	1	1.4E-02	na	ì		1.4E-02	na	1	1	ı	ţ	ı	ł	1	1	1	ı	1.4E-02	na	1
PCB-1254	0	ł	1.4E-02	na	1	ŀ	1.4E-02	na	ı	ı	1	ı	1	1	ł	ŧ	1	ţ	1.4E-02	na	1
PCB-1260	0	ţ	1.4E-02	па	;	ì	1.4E-02	na	ı	ŀ	;	ı	1	ı	ļ	1	1	;	1.4E-02	па	ŧ
PCB Total <sup>c</sup>	0	;	1	na	1.7E-03	Í	-	na 1	1.7E-03	***	***					***	-	***	Andreadown department of the Partment of the P	na	1.7E-03

Parameter	Background		Water Quality Criteria	ty Criteria			Wasteload Allocations	Nocations		A	Antidegradation Baseline	n Baseline		Antic	Antidegradation Allocations	Allocations		N	Most Limiting Allocations	Allocations	
(ng/l unless noted)	Conc.	Acute	Chronic HH (PWS)	HH (PWS)	Ŧ	Acute	Chronic HH (PWS)	H (PWS)	Ŧ	Acute	Chronic HH (PWS)	H (PWS)	<u> </u>	Acute	Chronic HH (PWS)	I (PWS)	<u></u>	Acute	Chronic	HH (PWS)	Ħ
Pentachlorophenol <sup>c</sup>	0	1.1E+01	8.3E+00	na	8.2E+01	1.1E+01	8.3E+00	na	8.2E+01	ţ	į	ſ		ŀ	ì	ŀ	1	1.1E+01	8.3E+00	na	8.2E+01
Phenol	0	1	1	na	4.6E+06	,	ı	na	4.6E+06	ı	I	;		ı	1	i	1	1	1	na	4.6E+06
Pyrene	0	1	I	a	1.1E+04	ı	ı	na	1.1E+04	1	}	ì	 I	ì	1	ŧ	ı	ŧ	ţ	na	1.1E+04
Radionuclides (pCi/l except Beta/Photon)	0	ı	1	na	1	1	I	na	1	1	I	ı		1	i	ŀ	1	ı	1	Ba	ı
Gross Alpha Activity	0	1	1	na	1.5E+01	ł	j	na	1.5E+01	1	1	ı	1	;	1	ŧ	ı	1	ı	na	1.5E+01
(mrem/yr)	0	1	ŧ	a	4.0E+00	ī	ŀ	na	4.0E+00	1	1	ı		ŀ	I	ı	t	1	ı	na	4.0E+00
Strontium-90	0	1	1	ມສ	8.0E+00	1	1	na	8.0E+00	1	1	i		1	1	1	1	ı	ì	na	8.0E+00
Tritium	0	ı	ŧ	na	2.0E+04	ſ	1	na	2.0E+04	ı	ı	ı		ł	1	ŧ	1	ŧ	1	e c	2.0E+04
Selenium	0	2.0E+01	5.0E+00	na	1.1E+04	2.0E+01	5.0E+00	na	1.1E+04	ı	ı	ı	1	i	1	;	1	2.0E+01	5.0E+00	กล	1.1E+04
Silver	C	1.0E+01	ı	na	i	1.0E+01	1	na	1	ſ	1	ŧ	1	;	1	1	1	1.0E+01	ı	na	į
Sulfate	0	1	i	na	;	ı	ı	na	ı	1	1	1	1	1	ì	ŧ		ı	1	na	1
1,1,2,2-Tetrachioroethane	0	1	ì	na	1.1E+02	1	ł	na	1.1E+02	ı	ı	1		ł	ŧ	i	1	ŀ	ı	na	1.1E+02
Tetrachloroethylene <sup>c</sup>	0	1	ŧ	па	8.9E+01	;	ţ	na	8.9E+01	1	ì	ı	1	ł	ł	ţ	1	1	ı	na	8.9E+01
Thallium	0	1	1	na	6.3E+00	1	1	na	6.3E+00	i	ì	1	1	ì	1	ı	ı	ŧ	1	na	6.3E+00
Toluene	0	1	I	па	2.0E+05	į	1	na	2.0E+05	ı	ì	f	;	ŀ	ŧ	ŗ.	<b>+</b>	ŧ	ı	na	2.0E+05
Total dissolved solids	0	1	ŧ	a	1	1	ı	na	ı	1	***	,	;	;	ŀ	1	!	ł	1	na	!
Toxaphene <sup>c</sup>	0	7.3E-01	2.0E-04	па	7.5E-03	7.3E-01	2.0E-04	na	7.5E-03	ı	1	ı	1	ł	ı	1	1	7.3E-01	2.0E-04	na	7.5E-03
Tributyltin	0	4.6E-01	6.3E-02	па	;	4.6E-01	6.3E-02	na	1	}	5	*	:	ì	,	1	1	4.6E-01	6.3E-02	na	ı
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	0	ł	ŧ	na	9.4E+02	ł	i	na	9.4E+02	;	;	ı	;	ŀ	I	ŧ	1	ı	ı	na	9.4E+02
1,1,2-Trichloroethane <sup>c</sup>	0	1	I	na	4.2E+02	I	ı	เกล	4.2E+02	ı	ı	1	1	;	ł	1	1	ı	1	na	4.2E+02
Trichloroethylene <sup>c</sup>	0	ł	ŧ	na	8.1E+02	ļ	1	na	8.1E+02	;	ı	1	ı	1	ı	1	1	ı	í	па	8.1E+02
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol <sup>c</sup>	0	1	1	na L	6.5E+01	1	;	na	6.5E+01	ŧ	;	}	ı	;	ı	1	1	1	i	na	6.5E+01
2-(2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxy) propionic acid (Silvex)	0	1	1	па	ı	3	I	na	}	ł	1	ŧ	1	f	ſ	l	1	ı	ı	na	1
Vinyl Chloride <sup>c</sup>	0	1	1	na	6.1E+01	ł	ı	na	6.1E+01	1	1	1	1	1	ì	1	1	ì	i	na	6.1E+01
Zinc	0	2.0E+02	2.0E+02	na	6.9E+04	2.0E+02 2.0E+02	2.0E+02	Па	6.9E+04	1	1			-	-	Į.		2.0E+02	2.0E+02	na	6.9E+04

- 1. All concentrations expressed as micrograms/liter (ug/l), unless noted otherwise
- 2. Discharge flow is highest monthly average or Form 2C maximum for Industries and design flow for Municipals
  - 3. Metals measured as Dissolved, unless specified otherwise
- 4. "C" indicates a carcinogenic parameter
- 5. Regular WLAs are mass balances (minus background concentration) using the % of stream flow entered above under Mixing Information. Antidegradation WLAs are based upon a complete mix.
- 6. Antideg, Baseline = (0.25(WQC background conc.) + background conc.) for acute and chronic
  - = (0.1(WQC background conc.) + background conc.) for human health
- 7. WLAs established at the following stream flows: 1Q10 for Acule, 30Q10 for Chronic Ammonia, 7Q10 for Other Chronic, 30Q5 for Non-carcinogens, Harmonic Mean for Carcinogens, and Annual Average for Dioxin. Mixing ratios may be substituted for stream flows where appropriate.

	A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1 A 1		
L	Metal	Target Value (SSTV)	Target Value (SSTV) Note: do not use QL's lower than the
	Antimony	4.3E+03	minimum QL's provided in agency
	Arsenic	9.0E+01	guidance
***********	Barium	na	
***************************************	Cadmium	1.1E+00	
	Chromium III	7.5E+01	
	Chromium VI	6.4E+00	
	Copper	9.3E+00	
	Iron	na	
	Lead	1.8E+01	
	Manganese	na	
	Mercury	5.1E-02	
	Nickel	2.1E+01	
	Selenium	3.0E+00	
	Silver	4.1E+00	
	Zinc	8.0E+01	
_	ZIJIC	8,05,+01	

Metal



Attachment 7

dist=3218 I)

Topographic maps and Black and white aerial photography for year 1990+-are from the United States Department of the Interior, United States Geological Survey. Color aerial photography aquired 2002 is from Virginia Base Mapping Program, Virginia Geographic Information Network. Shaded topographic maps are from TOPO! ©2006 National Geographic http://www.national.geographic.com/topo

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## VaFWIS Initial Project Assessment Report Compiled on 10/26/2012, 4:08:00 PM

Help

Known or likely to occur within a 2 mile radius around point 38,23,50.0 -77,42,44.0 in 047 Culpeper County, 061 Fauquier County, 137 Orange County, VA

View Map of Site Location

442 Known or Likely Species ordered by Status Concern for Conservation (displaying first 20) (19 species with Status\* or Tier I\*\* or Tier II\*\*)

BOVA Status\* Tier\*\* Confirmed Common Name Scientific Name Database(s) Code Alasmidonta heterodon **FESE** II Wedgemussel, dwarf BOVA 060003 T Sandpiper, upland Bartramia longicauda BOVA 040129 ST Lanius ludovicianus 040293 ST T Shrike, loggerhead BOVA Ammodramus BOVA ST Sparrow, Henslow's 040379 henslowii Haliaeetus 040093 **FSST** Π Eagle, bald **BOVA** leucocephalus TT Lasmigona subviridis Yes TEWaters, Habitat ST060081 Floater, green Shrike, migrant Lanius ludovicianus 040292 ST BOVA loggerhead migrans FS Fritillary, regal Speyeria idalia idalia BOVA 100248 060029 FS Lance, yellow Elliptio lanceolata BOVA III 030063 CCШ Turtle, spotted Clemmys guttata BOVA Crotalus horridus IV 030012 CCRattlesnake, timber **BOVA** Shiner, bridle Notropis bifrenatus BOVA 010077 Sapsucker, yellow-Sphyrapicus varius **BOVA** 040225 bellied Warbler, black-throated Dendroica virens BOVA 040319 green Vermivora chrysoptera Ĭ Warbler, golden-winged 040306 BOVA 040052 П Duck, American black Anas rubripes BOVA Rallus elegans BOVA 040105 II Rail, king 040320 Π Warbler, cerulean Dendroica cerulea **BOVA** TT Wren, winter 040266 Troglodytes troglodytes BOVA Terrapene carolina IIITurtle, eastern box BOVA 030068 carolina

#### To view All 442 species View 442

#### Bat Colonies or Hibernacula: Not Known

Stream ID	Stream Name	Reach Status	Anadromous Fish Species	View Map
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<sup>\*</sup> FE=Federal Endangered; FT=Federal Threatened; SE=State Endangered; ST=State Threatened; FP=Federal Proposed; FC=Federal Candidate; FS=Federal Species of Concern; CC=Collection Concern

<sup>\*\*</sup> I=VA Wildlife Action Plan - Tier I - Critical Conservation Need; II=VA Wildlife Action Plan - Tier II - Very High Conservation Need; III=VA Wildlife Action Plan - Tier IV - Moderate Conservation Need; IV=VA Wildlife Action Plan - Tier IV - Moderate Conservation Need

Anadromous Fish Use Streams (2 records)

View Map of All Anadromous Fish Use Streams

			Different Species	Highest TE*	Highest Tier**	n operation of the control of the co
P183	Rappanannock river 3	Potential	0			Yes
P186	Rapidan river	Potential	0			Yes

Impediments to Fish Passage

N/A

Colonial Water Bird Survey

N/A

Threatened and Endangered Waters

View Map of

<u>View Map of All</u> <u>Threatened and Endangered Waters</u>

		T&E Waters Species					
Stream Name	Highest TE <sup>*</sup>				de, Status <sup>*</sup> , & Scientific		View Map
Rappahannock River (02080103)	ST	060081	ST	II	Floater, green	Lasmigona subviridis	Yes

(1 Reach)

**Managed Trout Streams** 

N/A

**Bald Eagle Concentration Areas and Roosts** 

N/A

**Bald Eagle Nests** 

N/A

Habitat Predicted for Aquatic WAP Tier I & II Species (1 Reach)

View Map Combined Reaches from Below of Habitat Predicted for WAP Tier I & II Aquatic Species

		Tier Species	<b>T</b> 70
Stream Name	Highest	BOVA Code, Status <sup>*</sup> , Tier <sup>**</sup> ,	View
	TE <sup>*</sup>	Common & Scientific Name	Map

Rappahannock River (20801031)	ST	060081	ST	II	Floater, green	Lasmigona subviridis	Yes
			1	k			8

#### Habitat Predicted for Terrestrial WAP Tier I & II Species

N/A

Public Holdings: (1 names)

	Name	Agency Level	
-	C.F. Phelps Wildlife Management Area	Va DGIF	

Compiled on 10/26/2012, 4:08:00 PM I433038.0 report=IPA searchType= R dist= 3218 poi= 38,23,50.0 -77,42,44.0

PixelSize=64: Anadromous=0.03643; BECAR=0.037533; Bats=0.026878; Buffer=0.178165; County=0.147788; Impediments=0.02393; Init=0.213989; PublicLands=0.043779; SppObs=0.543089; TEWaters=0.066914; TierReaches=0.080594; TierTerrestrial=0.084867; Total=1.352197; Trout=0.044735

See Market
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10.05% 10 E 40% 8-40% 

1997 ammonia Criteria Calculation Ammonia Calculation - Acute for Non \ Temperature 25 8.3 Camp Happyland Year Round DATA ENTRY:-> FT FT=10^((.03)(20-25) if 25<=T<=30 0.7079458  $FT=10^{((.03)(20-T)}$  if 0<=T<25NA FT= 0.7079458 FPH FPH=1 if 8.0<=pH<=9.0 1.0000000 FPH=((1+10^(7.4-pH))/1.25 if 6.5<=pH<8.0 NA Acute Criteria Concentration=.52/FT/FPH/2 0.3672598 Conversion from un-ionized to Total Ammonia can be calculated by using the following formulas: Total Acute Ammonia Criteria = Calculated un-ionized ammonia criteria divided by fraction of un-ionized Ammonia Where: Fraction of un-ionized ammonia = 1/(10^(pKa-pH) +1) Fraction= 0.1019652 where:  $pKa = 0.09018 + (2729.92/273.2 + temperature 'C_i)$ pKa = 9.2448413 Total Acute Ammonia Criteria = Calculated un-ionized Ammonia Criteria divided by fraction of un-ionized Ammonia Total Acute Ammonia Criteria = 0.3672598 1 0.1019651768 = Total Ammonia = 3.6018156 mg/l Total Ammonia is then converted to Ammonia-Nitrogen. **TOTAL ACUTE N-NH3** 3.6018156 X .824 2.9678960 MG/L 2.97 Ammonia Calculation - Chronic for Non Trout Waters Temperature pH 25 8.3 Camp Happyland Year Round DATA ENTRY:-> FT FT=10<sup>((.03)</sup>(20-20)) if 20<=T<=30 1.0000000 FT=10^((.03)(20-T)) if 0<=T<20 FT= FPH 1.0000000 FPH=1 if 8.0<=pH<=9.0 FPH=((1+10^(7.4-pH))/1.25 if 8.5<=pH<8.0 NA FPH= 1 Ratio Ratio = 13.5 if 7.7<=pH<=9.0 13.5 Ratio =  $20.25 \times (10^{(7.7-pH)})/(1+(10^{(7.4-pH)}))$  if 6.5 <= pH < 7.7 =NA Ratio = 13.5 Chronic Criteria Concentration=.8/FT/FPH/RATIO = 0.0592593 Conversion from un-ionized to Total Ammonia can be calculated by using the following formulas: Total Acute Ammonia Criteria = Calculated un-ionized ammonia criteria divided by fraction of un-ionized Ammonia Where: Fraction of un-ionized ammonia =  $1/(10^{\circ}(pKa-pH) + 1)$ Fraction= 0.1019652

where: pKa = 0.09018 + (2729.92/273.2 + temperature 'C)pKa = 9.2448413

Total Acute Ammonia Criteria=Calculated un-ionized Ammonia Criteria divided by fraction of un-ionized Ammonia Total Acute Ammonia Criteria = 0.0592593

0.1019652 = Total Ammonia =

0.58117154 mg/l

Total Ammonia is then converted to Ammonia-Nitrogen.

TOTAL CHRONIC N-NH3

0.5811715 X .824

0.4788854 MG/L

0.48

# 19971 ammoria Effluent Limit Calculation

#### Analysis of the Camp Mappyland (VA0074318) Year Round effluent data for ammonia

#### The statistics for ammonia are:

Number of values = 1
Quantification level = .2
Number \_ quantification = 0
Expected value = 10
Variance = 36.00001

c.v. = .6

97th percentile = 24.33418 Statistics used = Reasonable

#### The WLAs for ammonia are:

Acute WLA = 2.97 Chronic WLA = .48 Human Health WLA = ----

The limits are based on chronic toxicity and 1 samples/month.

Haximum daily limit = .702036 Average monthly limit = .7020359

DATA

10

Facility = Camp Happyland
Chemical = Chlorine
Chronic averaging period = 4
WLAa = 0.019
WLAc = 0.011
Q.L. = 0.10
# samples/mo. = 30
# samples/wk. = 7

#### Summary of Statistics:

# observations = 1
Expected Value = 20
Variance = 144
C.V. = 0.6
97th percentile daily values = 48.6683
97th percentile 4 day average = 33.2758
97th percentile 30 day average= 24.1210
# < Q.L. = 0
Model used = BPJ Assumptions, type 2 data

A limit is needed based on Chronic Toxicity
Maximum Daily Limit = 1.60883226245855E-02
Average Weekly limit = 9.8252545713861E-03
Average Monthly Llmit = 7.9737131838758E-03

mgle

The data are:

20



State Water Control Board

P.O. Box 11143

Richmond, VA. 23230

SUBJECT: Stream Analysis for Camp Happyland STP Discharge

TO:

Dale Phillips, OERS

FDOM.

Steve Crowther, NRO

DATE:

June 25, 1987

NORTHERN REGIONAL

The following model calculations have been performed for the existing Camp Happyland STP discharge in Culpeper County. The NPDES permit application indicates that the 0.026 MGD discharge is to a dry ditch which enters an unnamed tributary to Hazel Run.

The stream reach was modeled to maintain the dissolved oxygen water quality standard of 5.0 mg/l. Nitrogenous demand was not incorporated into the model. A stream inspection on May 11, 1987, revealed that the existing treatment lagoon is located at the headwaters of the receiving tributary. The stream had a very low flow resulting from several small springs. No water quality problems were noted. The lagoon had not produced a continuous discharge since the previous summer when camp was in session.

The modeling results indicate that the NPDES permit should include limits of:

 $BOD_5 = 30 \text{ mg/l}$ DO = 5.0 mg/l

OK. MOP 7-15-87

I under stand that the lasoon will be naintained and that due to its residence time no NBUD is expected.

#### State Water Control Board

2111 North Hamilton Street

P. O. Box 11143

Richmond, VA. 2323

SUBJECT: Stream Analysis for Camp Happyland STP Discharge

TO:

Dale Phillips, OERS

FROM:

Steve Crowther, NRO

DATE:

June 25, 1987

The following model calculations have been performed for the existing Camp Happyland STP discharge in Culpeper County. The NPDES permit application indicates that the 0.026 MGD discharge is to a dry ditch which enters an unnamed tributary to Hazel Run.

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The modeling results indicate that the NPDES permit should include limits of:

 $BOD_5 = 30 \text{ mg/l}$ DO = 5.0 mg/l

C/2 Decay

C/2 = (.026 + ,013) (.011)

Time: 14/mi = ,125 day

. 0165 = Coz (-1) (.125)

Clz = nondelect

Dale gar OK (rerbal)

to me on 7-15-87.

Will and up front cover

with his signature & notes.

Camp Happeyland DA: 57mi
Q: 0,013 MGD

(EXISTING LAGGON)

HAPPILAND
STP
Q: 0.026 MGD

DRY DITCH
HIMLE

Reach 2 (not moduled)

0.8 mile

PA: .022 MGD

DA: .93 mil

Flow expectation of Camp Happyland = 0 MGD

Reach 1 - Modeled to meet 5.0 mg/l in stream.

Assum: STP DO = 5,0 mg/l BODs = 30 mg/l

BODS = 75 (.026) + 0 = 75 mg/s

K, for 30 mg/1: 
$$.214 (1.047)^{16} = .338$$
 $00_{3} = \frac{5.0 (.026) + 0}{.026} = 5.0 \text{ mg/l}$ 
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Time = .4/mi = 2164.0 ft = . 125 day

First Reach Data:

75

Resulto:

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Do and = 6.20

2.53

Do sac = 5.42

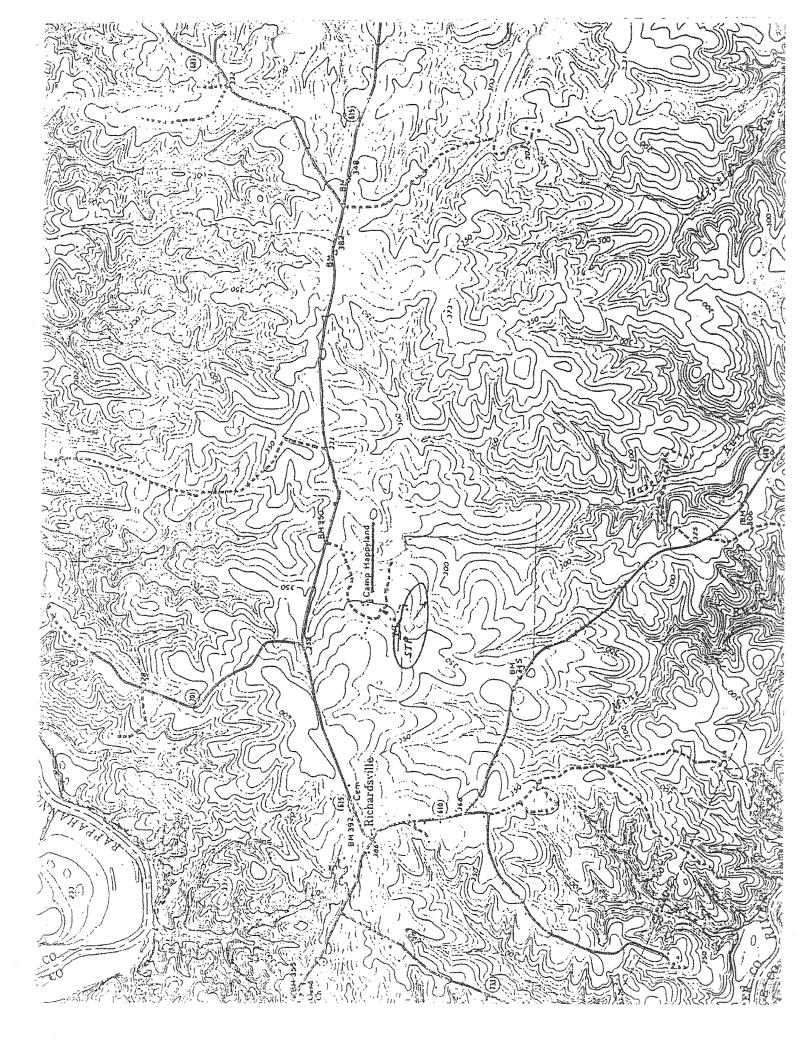
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STP:	!		ang Hayryla	and and		7
BODs-=	30	30	30	30	30	
LAFTER MIX)  LAFTER MIX)  LAFTER MIX)  NODA  NODA  NO DA  KI  KA  KA	75 - 2.53 .338 - 20	75 	75 - 2,53 . 338 - 10	75 - 2,53 ,406 - 16	75 - 2.53 , 439 - 14	
STEP	.02	.02	جه.	,82	.02	
DOSAT 90 % DOSAT	7.53	7.53	7.5-3	7,53	7.53	The state of the s
t (Jay) DOSAG DO and	.125 5.42 6.20 As calculated	. 125 5.00 5.12 Double K,	,125 5,00 5,04 Holm Kr	.125 5.17 5.59 20% clarge in K, and K2	,125 5.05 5.21 30% Din Ki and K2	

First head modeled to maintain DO = 5.0 mg/l in aircan.



#### Public Notice - Environmental Permit

PURPOSE OF NOTICE: To seek public comment on a draft permit from the Department of Environmental Quality that will allow the release of treated wastewater into a water body in Culpeper County, Virginia.

PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD: XXX, 2012 to 5:00 p.m. on XXX, 2012

PERMIT NAME: Virginia Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit – Wastewater issued by DEQ, under the authority of the State Water Control Board

APPLICANT NAME, ADDRESS AND PERMIT NUMBER: Salvation Army, 2626 Pennsylvania Ave, NW, Washington DC 20037, VA0074381

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Salvation Army has applied for a reissuance of a permit for the private Camp Happyland Wastewater Treatment Plant. The applicant proposes to release treated sewage wastewater from the campground area at a rate of 0.026 million gallons per day into a water body. The sludge will be disposed by hauling it to the Remington WWTP (VA0076805) for further treatment. The facility proposes to release treated sewage water in the unnamed tributary to Hazel River in Culpeper County in the Rappahannock River watershed. A watershed is the land area drained by a river and its incoming streams. The permit will limit the following pollutants to amounts that protect water quality: pH, BOD<sub>5</sub>, Chlorine, *E.coli*, Total Suspended Solids, Dissolved Oxygen, and TKN.

HOW TO COMMENT AND/OR REQUEST A PUBLIC HEARING: DEQ accepts comments and requests for public hearing by e-mail, fax or postal mail. All comments and requests must be in writing and be received by DEQ during the comment period. Submittals must include the names, mailing addresses and telephone numbers of the commenter/requester and of all persons represented by the commenter/requester. A request for public hearing must also include: 1) The reason why a public hearing is requested. 2) A brief, informal statement regarding the nature and extent of the interest of the requester or of those represented by the requestor, including how and to what extent such interest would be directly and adversely affected by the permit. 3) Specific references, where possible, to terms and conditions of the permit with suggested revisions. A public hearing may be held, including another comment period, if public response is significant, based on individual requests for a public hearing, and there are substantial, disputed issues relevant to the permit.

CONTACT FOR PUBLIC COMMENTS, DOCUMENT REQUESTS AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: The public may review the documents at the DEQ-Northern Regional Office by appointment, or may request electronic copies of the draft permit and fact sheet.

Name: Joan C. Crowther

Address: DEQ-Northern Regional Office, 13901 Crown Court, Woodbridge, VA 22193 Phone: (703) 583-3925 E-mail: joan.crowther@deq.virginia.gov Fax: (703) 583-3821

### State "Transmittal Checklist" to Assist in Targeting Municipal and Industrial Individual NPDES Draft Permits for Review

#### Part I. State Draft Permit Submission Checklist

9. Permit Rating Sheet for new or modified industrial facilities?

In accordance with the MOA established between the Commonwealth of Virginia and the United States Environmental Protection Agency, Region III, the Commonwealth submits the following draft National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for Agency review and concurrence.

Facility Name:	Camp Happyland			
NPDES Permit Number:	VA0074381			
Permit Writer Name:	Joan C. Crowther			
Date:	October 26, 2012			
Major [ ]	Minor [x ]	Industrial [ ]	Municipal [x]	

I.A. Draft Permit Package Submittal Includes:	Yes	No	N/A
1. Permit Application?	X		
2. Complete Draft Permit (for renewal or first time permit – entire permit, including boilerplate information)?	x		
3. Copy of Public Notice?	X		
4. Complete Fact Sheet?	X		
5. A Priority Pollutant Screening to determine parameters of concern?	X		
6. A Reasonable Potential analysis showing calculated WQBELs?	X		
7. Dissolved Oxygen calculations?	X		
8. Whole Effluent Toxicity Test summary and analysis?		X	

I.B. Permit/Facility Characteristics	Yes	No	N/A
1. Is this a new, or currently unpermitted facility?		Х	
2. Are all permissible outfalls (including combined sewer overflow points, non-process water and storm water) from the facility properly identified and authorized in the permit?	x		
3. Does the fact sheet <b>or</b> permit contain a description of the wastewater treatment process?	X		
4. Does the review of PCS/DMR data for at least the last 3 years indicate significant non-compliance with the existing permit?	X		
5. Has there been any change in streamflow characteristics since the last permit was developed?		X	
6. Does the permit allow the discharge of new or increased loadings of any pollutants?		Х	
7. Does the fact sheet <b>or</b> permit provide a description of the receiving water body(s) to which the facility discharges, including information on low/critical flow conditions and designated/existing uses?	X		
8. Does the facility discharge to a 303(d) listed water?	X		
a. Has a TMDL been developed and approved by EPA for the impaired water?	x		
b. Does the record indicate that the TMDL development is on the State priority list and will most likely be developed within the life of the permit?			x
c. Does the facility discharge a pollutant of concern identified in the TMDL or 303(d) listed water?	x		-
9. Have any limits been removed, or are any limits less stringent, than those in the current permit?		X	
10. Does the permit authorize discharges of storm water?		Х	

I.B. Permit/Facility Characteristics – cont.	Yes	No	N/A
11. Has the facility substantially enlarged or altered its operation or substantially increased its flow or production?		X	
12. Are there any production-based, technology-based effluent limits in the permit?		X	
13. Do any water quality-based effluent limit calculations differ from the State's standard policies or procedures?		x	
14. Are any WQBELs based on an interpretation of narrative criteria?		Х	
15. Does the permit incorporate any variances or other exceptions to the State's standards or regulations?		X	
16. Does the permit contain a compliance schedule for any limit or condition?		X	
17. Is there a potential impact to endangered/threatened species or their habitat by the facility's discharge(s)?		x	
18. Have impacts from the discharge(s) at downstream potable water supplies been evaluated?	X		
19. Is there any indication that there is significant public interest in the permit action proposed for this facility?		x	
20. Have previous permit, application, and fact sheet been examined?	X		

#### Part II. NPDES Draft Permit Checklist

# Region III NPDES Permit Quality Checklist – for POTWs (To be completed and included in the record <u>only</u> for POTWs)

II.A. Permit Cover Page/Administration	Yes	No	N/A
1. Does the fact sheet or permit describe the physical location of the facility, including latitude and longitude (not necessarily on permit cover page)?	X		
2. Does the permit contain specific authorization-to-discharge information (from where to where, by whom)?	x		

II.B. Effluent Limits – General Elements	Yes	No	N/A
1. Does the fact sheet describe the basis of final limits in the permit (e.g., that a comparison of technology and water quality-based limits was performed, and the most stringent limit selected)?	x		
2. Does the fact sheet discuss whether "antibacksliding" provisions were met for any limits that are less stringent than those in the previous NPDES permit?	x		

II.C. Technology-Based Effluent Limits (POTWs)		No	N/A
1. Does the permit contain numeric limits for <u>ALL</u> of the following: BOD (or alternative, e.g., CBOD, COD, TOC), TSS, and pH?	X		
2. Does the permit require at least 85% removal for BOD (or BOD alternative) and TSS (or 65% for equivalent to secondary) consistent with 40 CFR Part 133?	x	·	
a. If no, does the record indicate that application of WQBELs, or some other means, results in more stringent requirements than 85% removal or that an exception consistent with 40 CFR 133.103 has been approved?			X
3. Are technology-based permit limits expressed in the appropriate units of measure (e.g., concentration, mass, SU)?	х		
4. Are permit limits for BOD and TSS expressed in terms of both long term (e.g., average monthly) and short term (e.g., average weekly) limits?	x		
5. Are any concentration limitations in the permit less stringent than the secondary treatment requirements (30 mg/l BOD5 and TSS for a 30-day average and 45 mg/l BOD5 and TSS for a 7-day average)?		х	
a. If yes, does the record provide a justification (e.g., waste stabilization pond, trickling filter, etc.) for the alternate limitations?			x

II.D. Water Quality-Based Effluent Limits		No	N/A
1. Does the permit include appropriate limitations consistent with 40 CFR 122.44(d) covering State narrative and numeric criteria for water quality?	g x		
2. Does the fact sheet indicate that any WQBELs were derived from a completed and EPA approved TMDL?	X		
3. Does the fact sheet provide effluent characteristics for each outfall?	X		
4. Does the fact sheet document that a "reasonable potential" evaluation was performed?	X		
a. If yes, does the fact sheet indicate that the "reasonable potential" evaluation was perfor in accordance with the State's approved procedures?	med x		
b. Does the fact sheet describe the basis for allowing or disallowing in-stream dilution or mixing zone?	a x		
c. Does the fact sheet present WLA calculation procedures for all pollutants that were for have "reasonable potential"?	and to x		
d. Does the fact sheet indicate that the "reasonable potential" and WLA calculations according for contributions from upstream sources (i.e., do calculations include ambient/background concentrations)?	ounted ound	x	
e. Does the permit contain numeric effluent limits for all pollutants for which "reasonable potential" was determined?	X		

II.D. Water Quality-Based Effluen	t Limits – cont.		Yes	No	N/A
5. Are all final WQBELs in the pern provided in the fact sheet?	nit consistent with the justification and/or do	cumentation	х		
6. For all final WQBELs, are BOTH long-term AND short-term effluent limits established?			X		
7. Are WQBELs expressed in the pe concentration)?	rmit using appropriate units of measure (e.g	., mass,	х		
<ol> <li>Does the record indicate that an "a State's approved antidegradation</li> </ol>	antidegradation" review was performed in a policy?	ccordance with the	х		
II.E. Monitoring and Reporting Re	equirements		Yes	No	N/A
1. Does the permit require at least ar	nual monitoring for all limited parameters a	and other	v		
monitoring as required by State a			Х		
waiver, AND, does the permit	te that the facility applied for and was grant specifically incorporate this waiver?	_			х
2. Does the permit identify the physi outfall?	cal location where monitoring is to be perfo	rmed for each	x		
	nual influent monitoring for BOD (or BOD	alternative) and		v	T
	plicable percent removal requirements?			X	
4. Does the permit require testing for	r Whole Effluent Toxicity?			X	
II.F. Special Conditions			Yes	No	N/A
Does the permit include appropria	te biosolids use/disposal requirements?		X		
	te storm water program requirements?			X	
II E Special Conditions cont			Yes	Mo	DT/A
II.F. Special Conditions – cont.	schedule(s), are they consistent with statuto	ry and regulatory	163	No	N/A
deadlines and requirements?	schedule(s), are they consistent with statuto	ry and regulatory		x	
	ambient sampling, mixing studies, TIE/TRI	E, BMPs, special			x
5. Does the permit allow/authorize d	ischarge of sanitary sewage from points other			X	
	unitary Sewer Overflows (SSOs) or treatmen				-
	ges from Combined Sewer Overflows (CSO			X	
	nentation of the "Nine Minimum Controls"?				X
	pment and implementation of a "Long Term	Control Plan"?			X
	ring and reporting for CSO events? te Pretreatment Program requirements?			X	X
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II.G. Standard Conditions	NR 100 41 4 1 1 1 12: 4 04 4		Yes	No	N/A
more stringent) conditions?	FR 122.41 standard conditions or the State e	quivalent (or	Х		
List of Standard Conditions – 40 C			•		
Duty to comply	Property rights	Reporting Requ			
Duty to reapply	Duty to provide information	Planned ch	-		
Need to halt or reduce activity	Inspections and entry Monitoring and records	Anticipated Transfers	i noncom	pnance	
not a defense	Monitoring and records Signatory requirement	Monitoring	ronorto		
Duty to mitigate Proper O & M	Bypass			es	
roper O & M Bypass Compliance schedules ermit actions Upset 24-Hour reporting		.Co			
1 MARIE GOROTO	Оросс	Other non-		ce	
2 Does the permit contain the additi	onal standard condition (or the State equiva	lent or more			
	regarding notification of new introduction of			X	

#### Part III. Signature Page

Based on a review of the data and other information submitted by the permit applicant, and the draft permit and other administrative records generated by the Department/Division and/or made available to the Department/Division, the information provided on this checklist is accurate and complete, to the best of my knowledge.

Name	Joan C. Crowther	
Title	VPDES Permit Writer	
Signature	That	
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Date	October 26, 2012	